



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING JULY 9, 1954

VOL. XII, NO. 28, PAGES 857-892

ELECTION STAKES

16 Of 37 Senate Races Hold Key
To Control; 34 Governorships Up

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

STATE-BY-STATE OUTLOOK

WHITE HOUSE WARM-UP

NEBRASKA PRIMARY

COAL LOBBIES

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capitol quotes

CONGRESSIONAL BALL GAME

Box Score -- "Legislation-scarred Congressmen let down their hair, rolled up their sleeves, donned baseball suits and spiked shoes and sallied forth to do battle on the diamond. It was a tough game, going to five lengthy (and short-winded) innings....Fighting (Rep.) Al (Alfred D.) Sieminski (D N.J.)...hit a double at a crucial moment...Final score: 2-1, with the Democrats the victors." -- Rep. Harri-son A. Williams, Jr. (D N.J.), July 1 newsletter.

Cleveland Papers Please Copy -- "They've got the Indian sign on us." -- Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), losing pitcher, in comment to CQ after Republicans' seventh loss in a row.

Deep Strategy -- "Before the game the Democrats had bragged about all their new pitchers, but still when the chips were down they relied on (Rep. W. M. Don Wheeler (D Ga.)), who had pitched them to victory the six previous times. Since Wheeler pitched a no-hitter it is hard to find fault with that strategy." -- Rep. Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.), June 30 newsletter.

Real Winners -- "The real winners, of course, were the underprivileged children who go to summer camp on the proceeds of the game. We made more than \$3,300, so about 100 youngsters will benefit as the result of our efforts." -- Rep. A. S. Herlong, Jr. (D Fla.), July 1 newsletter.

MATRIMONIAL MULTIPLICITY

Excerpts from the July 1 Senate debate on the tax revision bill (Congressional Record, p. 9075):

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) -- "...if the amendment is not stricken...will not the bill...provide a very definite benefit for...men with multiple wives, so to speak, playboys who have been married, and subsequently divorced, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 times -- or perhaps even 15 times...? Under this amendment would not they be permitted to make an income split for tax purposes, 10 ways or 15 ways?"

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) -- "...if a man had 6 or 8 or more ex-wives, he could obtain a 12-, 14-, or 16-way split."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "Are we considering the 'Manville amendment'?"

IMPERIALISM AT HOME

"Some of the leaders of India have what doctors would call in a child, adolescent revolt. I have a daughter who is going through the same thing. She

does not know what some other imperialism may be like, but she knows what the one is like she has been under for the last 15 years; she is against it." -- Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), June 29 House speech.

COST OF LIVING NOTE

"...\$243 a ton, and they call that 'peanuts'? No, it is not a typographical error; \$243 a ton for jumbos, otherwise known as 'elephant food,' that once sold for five cents a bag, but now pushed so high by a government price-support program that (it) is out of this world, up in the stratosphere where things do not look the same as they do when down on earth. ...talk about 'messes.'" -- Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.), June 30 House speech.

FARM BILL NOTE

"We cannot solve the farm problem by name-calling. We cannot reach honest conclusions on the complex issues involved by claiming that our motives alone are honest and true and everybody who differs with us is insincere or fails to understand the facts. When I think of the many years of constructive legislative service to agriculture that many of these men now being criticized have given, and the complete understanding which they have of farm problems, I am shocked by the baseless insinuations that they and others who agree with them are nothing but 'scared and puny politicians.'" -- Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), July 1 Senate speech.

THE ONE-PARTY SOUTH

"I do not know much about party politics and do not keep up with it. All of you know I come from a section of the country where we only have one party. We have enough fighting going on within one to keep us engaged without involving ourselves in two. We get enough politics out of one." -- Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.), July 1 House speech.

FOREIGN POLICY ADVICE

"Teddy Roosevelt warned that in time of peril we should speak softly, but carry a big stick. It is a dangerous thing to carry a little stick and try to make up for it by talking louder." -- Rep. Omar Burleson (D Tex.), July 1 newsletter.

POCKET PROOF

"Depending upon who is doing the talking, the Tax Revision Bill is for the benefit of rich men, poor men, beggar men or a variety of other citizens. There is an easy test. We can watch our own tax payments during the next few months." -- Rep. John J. Allen, Jr. (R Calif.), July 5 newsletter.

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SENATE AND GOVERNORS RACES

Of 37 Senate Elections, 16 Now Appear To Hold Key To Control; While

Selection Of 34 Governors May Set Scene For 1956 Presidential Scramble

Thirty-seven Senate seats, 34 governors' chairs and 435 House seats are the major prizes at stake in the November, 1954, elections. (The number will be higher if Alaska and Hawaii become states.) Each party wants to make significant gains this year to win the rail position in the 1956 Presidential race.

This is the first mid-term election in 24 years in which a Republican administration is being put to the test. In 1930 the GOP lost control of the House of Representatives, and President Hoover had to contend with a divided Congress during the second half of his term. Republican leaders don't want that to happen to President Eisenhower.

Each party is out to elect as many governors as possible. It is mainly from the gubernatorial ranks that the major parties have chosen their Presidential nominees.

Republicans want a workable majority in both Houses during the 84th Congress to give the Administration a complete record to present to the country in 1956. They have had paper-thin margins in this Congress, and for one year they did not have numerical control of the Senate.

From Jan. 3, 1953, to July 31, 1953, the Republicans held a one-vote edge over the Democrats in the Senate. When the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) died on July 31, 1953, the Republicans lost numerical control by one vote. They regained it on June 24, 1954, when a Republican was appointed to succeed the late Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.). A week later they were tied with the Democrats in a 47-47 lineup upon the death of the late Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) July 1. Sam W. Reynolds (R) July 3 was picked to succeed Butler, restoring the 48-47 alignment.

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.), a former Republican, was prepared to vote with his old party in organizing the Senate during the 83rd Congress on the grounds that the voters in 1952 had given the Republicans control of Congress. He plans to campaign for "liberal Democrats" in the November election and he says he will be prepared to vote, if necessary, for the party which leads at the polls in 1954.

Neither party has been satisfied with the see-saw in numerical control of the Senate in the 83rd Congress, and as neither wants to be beholden to Morse to organize the Senate, each is intent on controlling the Senate by a substantial margin in the coming election.

The Close Contests

However, a Congressional Quarterly survey of political leaders and specialists of both parties, in Washington and in the field, shows that there probably will not be much change in the political alignment of the Senate in the next Congress. First, 21 of the 37 seats on the election block are in normally "safe" Democratic or Republican territory. Second, in the primary tests to date, there have been no upsets in the Senate races. Sen. Alton A. Lennon (D N.C.), the only incumbent who failed to win renomination, was an appointee, running against former Gov. Kerr Scott (D N.C.), a veteran campaigner.

Political experts agree that the GOP appears to have a slight advantage in the Senate contests because the Democrats have 22 seats at stake, the Republicans only 15.

Fourteen of the Democratic seats are not likely to change party because they represent predominantly

Democratic states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina (two), Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Seven of the Republican seats are unlikely to change party because they represent predominantly Republican states: Kansas, Maine, Nebraska (two), New Hampshire, (two), and South Dakota.

This leaves 16 contests by which control of the Senate will be decided. In these, as of the beginning of July the Democrats appear to have the edge in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and New Mexico. The Republicans appear to be ahead in California, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Oregon.

Thus one party or the other seems to have the edge at present in nine of the 16 contests which could produce turnovers. That leaves seven so close neither party seems to hold an edge at this time. Democrats now control four of these doubtful seats, in Colorado, Delaware, Montana, and Ohio. Republicans control those in Kentucky, New Jersey, and Wyoming.

HISTORY WITH DEMOCRATS

Number of Senate seats at stake favors the Republicans, but precedent favors the Democrats. Only once since 1930 has the minority party failed to gain in Senate mid-term elections. In 1934, the Democrats picked up 11 Senate seats two years after they took over the White House and complete control of Congress.

The gain of the minority party in the mid-term Senate elections from 1930-50 was:

1930	8D
1934	-11R
1938	5R
1942	11R
1946	12R
1950	5R

President Eisenhower ran far ahead of the Republican ticket in 1952, and the Democrats interpret this to mean that he was more popular than the party whose ticket he headed. In 1952 the President carried 39 states. Republicans won 23 of 35 Senate seats, and 20 of 30 governors' chairs.

The President carried 15 of the 16 states in which the 1954 election will determine control of the Senate. The other state, Kentucky, he lost by only 700 votes. In 1952, Democratic Senators won in Massachusetts, Montana and New Mexico, and Democratic governors in Michigan and Ohio. In 1953 a Democratic governor was elected in normally Republican New Jersey. Generally, since 1952 the trend in off-year elections, mainly at the local level, has been in favor of the Democrats.

HIGH GOP SENIORITY

The Republicans have several Senators in high places up for re-election, including Styles Bridges (R N.H.), President Pro-tem of the Senate and Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; Homer Ferguson

(R Mich.), Chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee and Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), assistant Republican floor leader and Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Republican Senators up for re-election who were early backers of the Eisenhower Administration include John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Saltonstall. Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), who is retiring from the Senate and former Rep. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), who is running to replace Hendrickson, also were early Eisenhower supporters.

A number of Senators seeking re-election were strong backers of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) for the Republican nomination in 1952. They include Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), and Ferguson. Other Senate contenders who were "Taft men" in 1952 include Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) and Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R N.M.).

Lt. Gov. Gordon Allott (R Colo.), who is running for the Senate, was a backer of Harold E. Stassen, and Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) was a backer of then Gov. Earl Warren (R Calif.) in 1948 and 1952, when both Stassen and Warren were contenders for the GOP Presidential nomination.

But nearly all Republican candidates for the Senate are campaigning on their allegiance to the Eisenhower program, and are clamoring to have the President speak in their behalf. Ferguson and Bender are examples of former Taft men who are campaigning as Eisenhower supporters.

1952 PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFULS

The personal popularity of the candidates running for the Senate will be all-important in the 1954 election because there will be no Presidential contest to eclipse the other offices on the ticket.

Four Democrats up for the Senate, were 1952 Presidential hopefuls. They are Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), and former Vice-President and ex-Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.).

The Democrats have a large number of veterans running including Sens. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), who is 86; Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), 75; James E. Murray (D Mont.), 78 and Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.), 79.

Other Democrats up for re-election who are younger but have high seniority in the Senate are Russell, Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.), Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), James O. Eastland (D Miss.), and John L. McClellan (D Ark.).

Six of these would become Committee chairmen if they win and the Senate is Democratic. They are Ellender, Agriculture; Russell, Armed Services; Maybank, Banking and Currency; Neely, District of Columbia; McClellan, Government Operations; Murray, Interior (or Labor and Public Welfare). Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), minority floor leader, probably will be Majority Leader if his party controls the Senate.

Several Democrats seeking re-election made national reputations in past Democratic administrations. They include Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Secretary of Agriculture from 1945-48; Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), who led the fight for a strong "civil rights" plank in the 1948 Democratic platform; Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Green, Murray and Neely.

One veteran Democratic Senator is retiring. After 18 years in the Senate, Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), 70, is retiring to run for governor of Colorado.

Former Vice President Barkley, 76, who served in the Senate from 1927-49 including 12 years as Democratic floor leader, is trying for his old seat. Another veteran attempting a comeback is former Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), who served in the Senate for two decades.

Governorships

Governorships are as vital as control of Congress to the major parties, and seasoned governors are often "Presidential timber." In the 11 contests since 1912, nine governors or ex-governors have tried for the Presidency. Five were Republicans, four Democrats. Some were "repeaters". Men with statehouse experience have headed a major party ticket 14 times since 1912 (see table, p. 870.)

Governors usually lead their state delegations to the Presidential nominating conventions, and they have an important "say" in the final outcome -- witness the success of the Republican governors who banded together in 1952 to nominate Mr. Eisenhower for the Presidency at the Republican National Convention.

Many governors control state organizations, all control state patronage. They have important appointive powers, including the right to make appointments to the Senate when a vacancy occurs. There have been eight Senate vacancies during the present Congress, and governors of California, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio and Wyoming have had opportunities to name Senators. Gov. William B. Umstead (D N.C.), who served as a Senator by appointment himself, chose two Senators, and Gov. Robert B. Crosby (R Neb.) had the same opportunity.

There has been a trend toward Republican governors in the last two elections, and the GOP now holds 29 of the 48 governors' chairs. Democrats feel that they can pick up some governorships this year, particularly in view of the thumping majority normally Republican New Jersey gave to Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) in 1953, and because 23 of the 34 governorships on the election block are now Republican.

EIGHT CHAIRS "SAFE"

In the gubernatorial races this year, the Democrats appear certain to hold eight governors' chairs in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, and are almost certain they can re-elect the governors in Ohio and Rhode Island. They will have a rugged fight in Michigan where Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) is seeking an unprecedented fourth term.

Senate Elections -- Race By Race

Nebraska's complicated Senate races are analyzed in the Political Notes section of this Weekly Report. As other Senate election contests claim national attention, CQ prepares race-by-race analyses. Those in earlier CQ Weekly Reports:

		PAGE
TENN.	Kefauver - Sutton	836
OKLA.	Kerr - Turner	802
OHIO	Burke - Bender	750
N. J.	Howell - Case	720
KENTUCKY	Barkley - Cooper	676
CALIF.	Kuchel - Yorty	656
N. C.	*Lennon - Scott	624
ALA.	Sparkman - Battle	524

*Scott defeated Lennon in this primary; North Carolina will have an additional contest in November; see page 865.

Other Senate contests will be covered subsequently. For results of Senate primary contests and nominating conventions, see the continuing Political Notes sections of the Weekly Report.

Republicans appear safe in six governors' chairs they now control in Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Vermont. They are given the edge to hold Arizona, California, Kansas, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Control of the governorships now held by Republicans is very much in doubt in Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, and Wyoming.

Democrats see a reversal in the Republican trend in the west and in Maryland in recent years, and even if Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) runs for re-election they say they can win the governorship of the nation's most populous state. In fact, the Democrats are so "bullish" about their chances to pick up governorships this year that they are even talking about victory in normally Republican Maine. Republicans have incumbents running in about half of the 18 states in which there will be real two-party races. Acting Republican governors are running in California, Oregon and Wyoming.

RACE-BY-RACE ANALYSIS

Senate and governors contests are analyzed in detail in text and charts which follow. Pages 860 to 867 is the race-by-race breakdown, organized by states.

On page 868, Chart I lists the last election percentage and the voting percentages, including party and Administration support, for Members of Congress seeking re-election or to be replaced by the voters. Chart II, page 869, shows the voting on some recent major issues of Senators and Representatives now seeking Senate seats. Chart III, page 870, lists the statistics on primaries and shows how governorships have been the training ground for "Presidential timber," while the parties look to the Senate frequently for Vice Presidential nominees.

CQ SURVEY OF STATE RACES

With 37 Senate seats, 435 House seats and 34 governorships at stake in upcoming elections, office seekers all over the nation are battling it out for the right to represent their respective parties on the Fall ballot. The following state-by-state survey by CQ lists the candidates for various posts, names those already nominated in primary elections and defines the issues over which the campaigns are being waged.

ALABAMA

Senate and governor. Primary May 4.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) was renominated May 4, in a contest fought mainly over the issues of civil rights and private power. Sparkman, 1952 Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, easily defeated his major opponent, Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D) and two other Democrats by nearly 92,000 votes. In Democratic Alabama, Sparkman's win assures him another six-year Senate term and continuing control of the state Democratic party by Sen. Lister Hill (D), Sparkman, and their "loyalist" faction as opposed to the States Rights forces.

Former (1947-51) Gov. James (Big Jim) E. Folsom (D) won the Democratic nomination for Governor over six opponents. Folsom got twice the vote received by his closest opponent, State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner (D). Gov. Gordon Persons (D), brother of White House Advisor Wilton B. Persons, was precluded by law from seeking another term. The Alabama primary brought out a near-record vote following the adoption of a Constitutional amendment in December, 1953, limiting payment of back poll taxes to \$3. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 593)

Although only three counties, Winston, Chilton and Dallas, went Republican in the 1952 Presidential contest, this vote was enough to enable the GOP to hold its first primary in 30 years. Alabama Republicans are putting up a ticket for the general election, J. F. Guin, Jr., of Russellville is the GOP Senate nominee and Tom Abernethy, Talladega newsmen, is the gubernatorial candidate.

ARIZONA

Governor. Primary Sept. 7.

Howard Pyle (R), Arizona's first Republican governor in recent history, is unopposed in the primary for a third two-year term. He won a scratch victory in 1950, then re-election in 1952 by 60.2 per cent of the vote when President Eisenhower received 58.3 per cent and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R) defeated the then Senate Democratic leader, Ernest W. McFarland (D), by 51.3 per cent. Pyle was one of the few governors to get more votes than Eisenhower.

McFarland, who has conducted a law office in Washington and in Arizona for the past two years is now a candidate for governor, and is opposed in the Democratic primary by State Rep. William Kimball of Tucson. Rep. Harold A. (Forque) Patten (D) of Tucson, who was "unofficially" in the race on May 5, withdrew on May 28 in favor of McFarland. Patten has announced he is retiring from Congress at the end of this session to resume his insurance business in Southern Arizona. He may be a candidate for the Senate in 1956 if the veteran Sen. Carl Hayden (D) retires at the end of his present term.

Arizona's registration is 3-1 Democratic, but many of its new citizens—it is one of the fastest growing states in the union—are Republican. Pyle is favored to win re-election. Issues in the campaign are an underground water code, Pyle's handling of the Mormon colony at Short Creek, and whether there should be more state jurisdiction over Arizona's large Indian population.

ARKANSAS

Senate and governor. Primary July 27.

Ex-Gov. Sidney S. McMath (D) and Democratic National Committee-man Paul Chambers of Helena are challenging Sen. John L. McClellan (D) for the Democratic nomination for the Senate in the primary.

McMath has been conducting a vigorous campaign against McClellan charging that he has voted Republican more often than he has voted with his own party, that he favored a "giveaway" of the tidelands oil to the coastal states, and has opposed public power. McClellan is running on his record and is given the edge. His role as the Democratic spokesman in the Army-McCarthy hearings is said to have boosted his stock considerably. He has sought to pin a New-Deal-Fair Deal label on McMath, who had the active support of former President Truman in 1952.

In the gubernatorial contest Gov. Francis Cherry (D), who defeated McMath in 1952 by the largest margin in a governor's race in the state's history, is favored to win renomination. Orval Faubus, former highway

commissioner, state Sen. Guy Jones (D) of Conway and Gus McMillan, Sheridan real estate man, also are candidates for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Faubus is a member of the McMath faction of the party, but he and McMath are running separate campaigns, as are McClellan and Cherry, although McClellan openly backed Cherry against McMath in 1952.

Arkansas gave its electoral vote to the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1952, but its GOP vote for the Presidential ticket almost doubled from 1948 to 1952. This year the Republicans have no candidates for the top state races.

CALIFORNIA

Senate and governor. Primary: June 8.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) and Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) were nominated for the Senate, and acting Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) and Richard P. Graves (D), executive director of the League of California Cities, were nominated for governor in the California primary June 8.

The Republicans and Democrats will have virtually a complete slate of candidates on the ticket in the November election for the first time in 40 years. This is attributed to a watering-down of California's cross-filing law which permitted candidates to run without party labels on all major and minor party tickets. In recent years the cross-filing law operated to the advantage of incumbents and the Republican party generally because there were more Republicans in office. A 1953 state law required candidates to list their own political affiliations on the ballot for the first time. In the past about half of the candidates won both major party nominations, and therefore election, in the California primary.

Although the Democrats made gains in the June 8 primary, and although they have an 800,000 advantage in registration, both Kuchel and Knight are given the edge in their races because of their large leads in the primary. Kuchel's vote was 1,390,819; Yorty's, 779,879; Knight's, 1,751,198; Graves' 896,460. The Kuchel-Yorty contest is being fought primarily on the program of the Eisenhower administration, Yorty is critical of the administration's defense, farm and tax programs, and Kuchel defends them. (CQ Weekly Reports, pp. 656, 747).

Former Gov. Earl Warren (R) appointed Kuchel to the Senate in January, 1953, when Nixon became Vice President and Knight took over the governorship when the President appointed Warren Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1953. With Warren out of politics, both Vice President Nixon and Senator Knowland are regarded as possibilities for the GOP nomination in 1956 if President Eisenhower does not run. California went Democratic in the 1944 and 1948 Presidential campaigns, Republican in 1952, when President Eisenhower got 56.3 per cent of the vote.

COLORADO

Senate and governor. Primary: Sept. 14.

The anticipated Senate race between Colorado's two leading vote-getters, Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D) and Gov. Dan Thornton (R), failed to materialize when Johnson bowed out of the Senate contest (April 2) and announced for governor (April 27) after Thornton stated March 27 that he would "not be a candidate for any political office in 1954."

Former Rep. John A. Carroll (D Colo.), who failed to unseat Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) in the 1950 Senate contest, on April 3 announced his candidacy for the Senate Democratic nomination. James Quigg Newton, the non-partisan mayor of Denver who did not register as a Democrat until 1953, and State Sen. Lew Williams (D) of Norwood also threw their hats into the ring. Johnson and Carroll are leaders of rival Democratic factions in the state, and Newton is regarded as having Johnson's backing in the Democratic three-man contest for the Senate nomination.

Lt. Gov. Gordon Allott (R), announced for the Senate, May 31 and to date is the only Republican in the race. Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R), who had considerable organization backing for the Senate is seeking reelection to the House.

Sen. Johnson, 70, served as governor from 1933-37 before he came to the Senate. He was re-elected to a third Senate term in 1948 by 66.8 per cent of the vote. His Republican opponent, who is also unopposed in the primary, will be State Sen. Donald G. Brotzman (R) 32-year-old Boulder attorney.

Although there has been a Republican trend in Colorado in recent years, the Democrats are favored to win the governorship and are given a 50-50 chance to hold the Senate seat. In 1952 Colorado gave President Eisenhower 60.3 per cent of the vote.

CONNECTICUT

Governor. Convention state.

Gov. John Davis Lodge (R Conn.) is a candidate for a second four-year term, and was expected to be nominated without opposition at the Republican state convention in Hartford July 8-9. Congressman from the Fourth district from 1947-51, Lodge was elected in 1950 in a close contest with former Gov. Chester Bowles (D). He has feuded with several prominent members of his party, notably with William H. Brennan of Stamford, whom he ousted as Republican National Committeeman in 1952. Partly because of GOP factionalism, he is expected to be pressed to win.

His Democratic opponent will be former Rep. A. A. Ribicoff (D) of Hartford, nominated by acclamation at the June 26 Democratic state convention in Hartford. Ribicoff served in the House, 1949-53, as Representative of the First District. In 1952 he ran 100,000 votes ahead of his ticket in his losing bid for the U.S. Senate against Sen. Prescott Bush (R). Bush won by 51.3 per cent of the vote while the state gave President Eisenhower 55.7 per cent. Bowles and Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D) had been mentioned as Democratic possibilities for governor, but Bowles bowed out of the race May 26 and Dodd is seeking re-election.

DELAWARE

Senate. Convention state.

A hot Senate race is shaping up in Delaware where Sen. J. Allen Frear (D), who scraped through by 50.9 per cent in 1948, is up for re-election. A Democratic group centered in Wilmington has been working to nominate State Supreme Court Justice James M. Tunnell, son of former Sen. James M. Tunnell (D). And the Democratic State Policy Committee has talked of nominating former Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D), who nominated Adlai E. Stevenson at the 1952 Democratic National Convention. Carvel, who appointed Tunnell to the bench, announced June 23 that he would support Frear for re-nomination.

Rep. Herbert B. Warburton (R) and Mrs. Vera Davis, state senator from Dover, are seeking the Republican nomination for the Senate. Both Warburton, who supports the Eisenhower Administration, and Frear are campaigning on their records.

Voting machines are being installed throughout the state, and all voters are required to re-register. Registration has been slow, particularly in outlying areas. In 1952 President Eisenhower carried the state by 51.8 per cent of the vote. Warburton got 51.9 per cent in his first race for Congress.

FLORIDA

Governor. Primary May 4. Runoff May 25.

Florida was not scheduled to have a governor's race in 1954, but Gov. Dan McCarty (D) died Sept. 28, 1953, after completing only nine months of a four-year term. In a contest to fill out the remaining two years of McCarty's term, State Sen. LeRoy Collins (D) of Tallahassee won a runoff primary on May 25 from Acting Gov. Charley E. Johns (D). Collins was a close friend and supporter of the late governor. He ran second to Johns in the primary May 4 in a three-man race which eliminated J. Brailley Odham (D) of Brunswick. Odham supported Collins in the runoff contest.

Collins will have opposition in the general election from Tom Watson (R) of Tampa, former attorney general and ex-Democrat, who won the GOP gubernatorial nomination over Charles E. Compton, Miami television repairman and jockey. Although the state went for President Eisenhower by 55 per cent of the vote in 1952, Sen. Speasard L. Holland (D) was re-elected overwhelmingly. Collins is regarded as a sure winner in the 1954 gubernatorial contest.

GEORGIA

Senate and governor. Primary Sept. 8.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D) is unopposed, as in 1948, in his bid for re-election. He is a veteran of 22 years in the Senate, a former governor of Georgia, and was the South's "favorite son" candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1948 and 1952.

Gov. Herman Talmadge's (D Ga.) term is expiring, and by law he is not permitted to succeed himself. A big battle is shaping up in the contest for the Democratic nomination for governor among Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin (D); Tom Linder, state commissioner of Agriculture; Fred Hand, speaker of the state House of Representatives; state Sen. Charles Gowen of Brunswick; former Lt. Gov. and former Acting Gov. Melvin E. Thompson; and Ben Garland, solicitor general. Talmadge has announced a "hands-off" stand.

The Supreme Court decision May 17, outlawing segregation in the public schools is a key issue in the gubernatorial contest. Both Talmadge and Russell have blasted the decision as an abuse of judicial power and Talmadge is in favor of abolishing the public school system in Georgia.

All gubernatorial candidates are lined up in opposition to the decision, and several are offering plans designed to circumvent the court ruling. Georgia gave the Republicans only 30.3 per cent of its vote in the 1952 Presidential race, the lowest GOP total in the nation.

IDAHO

Senate and governor. Primary Aug. 10.

Both Republicans and Democrats in Idaho say the outcome this year will depend, to a considerable extent, on whether former Sen. Glen Taylor (D) gets the Democratic nomination for the Senate. If Taylor wins, Democratic chances may diminish in the Senate contest, and other Democratic candidates may also be affected.

Taylor, elected to the Senate in 1944, was Vice Presidential nominee on the Progressive Party ticket with Henry A. Wallace, in 1948. He lost the Democratic nomination for the Senate in 1950 by about 1,000 votes. Taylor is opposed in the primary by State Rep. Claude Burtenshaw, a political science professor at Ricks College, Rexburg, the 1950 candidate, and Alvin McCormick, Lewiston farmer and former official in the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R) has only nominal opposition from Les Lambson, Blackfoot high school teacher, for the GOP nomination. Dworshak has been twice elected, twice appointed and once defeated for the Senate. He won in 1950 by 51.9 per cent of the vote; in 1946 by 58.6 per cent, and was narrowly defeated in 1948 by the late Sen. Bert H. Miller (D). Dworshak has been stressing his "record of accomplishments" for the state, particularly in obtaining approval of legislation to authorize construction of Palisades dam.

The GOP gubernatorial contest is between State Attorney General Robert Smylie, former Rep. John Sanborn (R) of Hagerman, and Larry Gardner, mayor of Coeur d'Alene. The Democratic gubernatorial contest lists State Sen. Clark Hamilton of Washington county, C. Flash Nielson, chairman of the board of Bannock County commissioners, former Gov. and former Sen. Charles Gossett of Nampa, and Charles Whitaker of Rupert. Gov. Len Jordan (R) could not seek re-election under state law. He was appointed, June 17 to the International Joint Commission -- United States and Canada.

Factors in the Idaho races are the types of farm and tax legislation passed by Congress, the economic situation -- Idaho has been hard hit by a decline in both farm and mine income -- and foreign policy. Idaho gave President Eisenhower 65.4 per cent of the vote in 1952, but it is a mercurial state politically.

ILLINOIS

Senate. April 13.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D) is seeking re-election to a second term against Joseph T. Meek (R), president of the 60,000-member Illinois Federation of Retail Associations. Douglas was elected in 1948 by 55.1 per cent of the vote when he and Adlai E. Stevenson (D), running for governor, scored a landslide victory over a GOP ticket carrying the burden of an unpopular Republican state administration.

Most political observers believe that Douglas has the edge in his re-election bid, but Republicans contend that Meek is gaining rapidly. Since the primary, Meek has been covering the state vigorously, plans to campaign county-by-county. Meek, a newcomer to politics won the GOP Senate nomination in a nine-man race in which he carried nearly every county in the state.

Douglas is campaigning on his record in Congress. He has hit hard at unemployment, saying that the Eisenhower Administration has done nothing to check it. He has criticized the Administration's stands on defense, taxes, public housing, farm price supports, labor, civil rights, public power and conservation. He favors government economy. He labels his opposition a front and an apologist for special interests, and says it favors "McCarthyism" at the expense of basic civil rights. A veteran of both military and political wars, Douglas and his wife, former Rep. Emily Taft Douglas (D), are a good campaign team, and have been covering the state personally and by radio and TV for the past year.

Meek calls himself a "no label, un-hyphenated Republican, not a Taft-Republican or an Eisenhower-Republican, but a Republican responsible to the best economic interests of Illinois voters." He endorses the campaign of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) to ferret Communists out of government, although he says McCarthy's technique "is not always perfection." He contends that he would "enthusiastically support" the President in advancing "basic Republican principles." Meek based his primary campaign on his support of the Bricker amendment, opposition to "another Korea" in Indo-China, "creeping socialism, Trumanism and New Dealism." Since the primary he has trained his guns on Douglas, calling the Senator an "acceptor of a foreign way of life," an apologist for "left-wingers," a New Dealer, a Fair Dealer, and an advocate of the "Fear Deal," in reference to Douglas' talk about a recession. He says Douglas' writings as an economist indicate that the Senator is sympathetic to socialism. He says Douglas favored foreign aid over aid to American farmers and businessmen.

Illinois gave President Eisenhower 54.8 per cent of the vote in 1952, Douglas will have to pick up a big vote in Democratic Chicago to win, while Meek will have to poll heavily in Republican down-state Illinois to beat Douglas.

IOWA

Senate and governor. Primary June 7.

In normally Republican Iowa, Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D), is given the edge in his race for re-election with Rep. Thomas E. Martin (R), veteran Congressman. Both are campaigning on their records. Gillette stresses his long-standing interest in the farm program and has criticized the administration particularly for its handling of rural electrification. Martin has been campaigning in Iowa over the weekends, backing the administration's flexible farm price support program, tax relief, unemployment compensation, social security and government economy. He has criticized Gillette for being an "internationalist."

In the gubernatorial contest Attorney General Leo A. Hoegh, a strong Eisenhower supporter, won the GOP primary over five other candidates. He opposed sale of liquor by the drink, and favored good government, good schools and good roads. Clyde E. Herring (D), of Des Moines, Polk County Attorney and son of former Gov. and Sen. Clyde L. Herring (D), was unopposed for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Albert J. Loveland (D), former Under Secretary of Agriculture and unsuccessful candidate for the Senate in 1950, is running for Commissioner of Agriculture, and is expected to strengthen the Democratic ticket. Hoegh is given the edge in the gubernatorial race. In 1952 Iowa gave President Eisenhower 63.8 per cent of the vote, and Gov. William S. Beardsley (R) 52.1 per cent. Gillette won in 1948 by 57.8 per cent.

KANSAS

Senate and governor. Primary Aug. 3.

Kansas is expected to elect a Republican to the Senate as usual this year, but race for governor may be close.

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R), former two-term governor of Iowa, is seeking re-election to a second Senate term and is expected to win the primary over two politically unknown opponents: Walter N. Peery, Hutchinson businessman, and Abraham J. H. Lincoln, Colony farmer. In the primary contest for the Democratic nomination former Sen. George McGill (D), 1930-39, who was a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission until last month, is favored over Ewell Stewart, Topeka house painter, prohibitionist, and perennial candidate. Schoeppel defeated McGill in 1948.

Democrats believe they have a chance for the governorship because of falling farm prices, unemployment in the urban areas and a battle royal in the GOP ranks. William C. Salome who has served as mayor and city commissioner of Wichita and George Docking, Lawrence banker, are bidding for the Democratic nomination. Gov. Edward F. Arn (R) is retiring from office this year, and the GOP faction headed by Arn, Sen. Frank Carlson (R) and former Sen. Harry Darby (R) is backing George Templer, of Arkansas City, who recently resigned as U.S. district attorney. The GOP faction headed by former Gov. Alf Landon (R) is backing Lt. Gov. Fred Hall (R) of Dodge City. Joe E. Rogers of Waverly is also a candidate in the GOP gubernatorial contest. In 1952 President Eisenhower carried his home state by 68.8 per cent of the vote, one of the highest majorities in any state.

KENTUCKY

Senate. Primary Aug. 7.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R), is opposed by former Vice President Alben Barkley (D). Kentucky's best-known Democrat and its best-known Republican are battling it out, and Barkley is given the edge primarily because there are so many more Democrats in Kentucky than Republicans. Nevertheless, some observers believe that Cooper, who in 1952, won by 29,000 votes while the President lost the state by 700 votes, might be able to whip the "Veep", now 76 years old. Barkley served as Vice President, 1949-53, as a member of Congress, 1913-49, including 22 years in the Senate and 12 years as Democratic Senate Leader. He is running on his record, while criticizing the Administration for "a backward crusade."

Cooper was an early backer of President Eisenhower, and has the solid support of the President. An administration supporter, he has differed on some farm and labor issues. After a "non-political" visit to Kentucky by the President in April, Republicans and Democrats accused each other of "coat-tail riding." Local issues, the farm program, unemployment in the mining areas, flood control, the administration attitude toward TVA and school segregation and construction are key issues. Both Cooper and Barkley have nominal opposition in the primary. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 676).

LOUISIANA

Senate. Primary July 27.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender Sr., (D) is opposed in the Democratic primary by Democratic National Committeeman Frank B. Ellis of New Orleans and W. Gilbert Faulk, a state representative from Monroe. Ellender is

running on his record. A veteran Senator -- seventh in seniority in the Senate -- Ellender also is stressing his choice committee assignments. He is ranking Democratic member and former chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee and ranking Democratic member of the Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. His opponents call him an "absentee Senator", saying he spends most of the year in Washington.

Other issues in the campaign are compulsory fair employment practices proposals, the recent Supreme Court school segregation decision and the administration's flexible farm price support program, which all candidates have criticized. Ellender is expected to win renomination. He will have no GOP opposition in November, although President Eisenhower received 47.1 per cent of the vote in 1952. Ellender refused to campaign for the 1952 Democratic Presidential ticket because Adlai E. Stevenson, opposed state control of tidelands oil. Ellis campaigned for Stevenson.

MAINE

Senate and governor. Primary June 21.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R) is expected to win another six-year Senate term in the Maine general election Sept. 13, but the Democrats are expected to give Gov. Burton M. Cross (R) a tough fight in his race for re-election.

In the June 21 primary Mrs. Smith swamped Robert L. Jones (R) of Biddeford by a 5-1 margin, and carried every county in the state. In the primary campaign, Mrs. Smith was critical of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), and accused him of "deliberately planting" Jones in the race. Paul Fullan (D), Colby College professor will be Mrs. Smith's opponent in September.

Edmund S. Muskie, Democratic National Committeeman, and minority leader in the state legislature, will oppose Cross for the governorship. Democrats consider Muskie an able legislator and good campaigner, and Republicans tend to agree. But Republicans point out that there is a strong two-term tradition for governors in Maine, that Cross ran ahead of Mrs. Smith in the primary balloting, and that the GOP far outdistanced the Democrats in the primary.

MARYLAND

Governor. Primary June 28.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin (R) was renominated in the June 28 primary and will face Dr. H. C. (Curly) Byrd (D), president emeritus of the University of Maryland, in the general election. Byrd scraped through to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination over George P. Mahoney (D), Baltimore paving contractor, who lost out in the governors' race in 1950 and in the Senate race in 1952. The effect of the Byrd-Mahoney primary contest is not yet clear, but Democratic factionalism in the past two elections has been one of the major causes of the upsurge of GOP strength in the Free State.

McKeldin was elected in 1950 by the largest gubernatorial vote in the state's history after the Democratic administration had imposed a state sales tax. The same year Sen. John Marshall Butler (R) was elected by 53 per cent of the vote. In 1952 Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R) won by 52.5 per cent while President Eisenhower carried the state by 55.4 per cent. There is factionalism in the Republican party also. McKeldin and Butler, the senior Senator have been feuding over patronage and McKeldin's administration has been under bitter attack from other Republicans.

MASSACHUSETTS

Senate and governor. Primary Sept. 14.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R) and Gov. Christian A. Herter (R) were endorsed by acclamation for renomination at a pre-primary GOP convention June 12. State Treasurer, Ex-Rep. Foster Furcolo (D) of Springfield, was endorsed for the Senate at the June 5 Democratic state pre-primary convention, but Rep. Philip J. Philbin (D) of Clinton and Mark J. Dalton, Boston attorney, indicated they may carry their fight to run for the Senate to the primary on Sept. 14. Democratic endorsement for governor went to Robert F. Murphy (D) of Malden, state house minority leader, but former Under Secretary of Labor Michael J. Galvin of Charlestown and former Gov. James M. Curley (D) said they might appeal the decision in the primary.

Because Saltonstall and Herter are incumbents, and because state Democrats are having intra-party difficulties, both men are given the edge for re-election. Both were early supporters of President Eisenhower and have his support in their upcoming campaigns. The Democrats are blaming the Eisenhower Administration and Herter for unemployment in the state, the closing of shipyards, veterans hospitals and arsenals. Furcolo is critical of the Administration's foreign and military policy, and favors a "positive" approach to the Communists-in-government issue. He has attacked Saltonstall as ineffective as Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and assistant Republican floor leader.

Furcolo has been attacked by some labor leaders in Massachusetts because of his censure of Americans for Democratic Action.

In 1952 Massachusetts gave the Republican Presidential ticket 54.2 per cent of the vote and Herter 50 per cent. But the same year Sen. John F. Kennedy (D) was elected by 51.3 per cent over ex-Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.), who, as an Eisenhower pre-convention leader and convention floor manager, incurred the wrath of the GOP Taft faction in the state. Republican leaders foresee no such defection of GOP votes to the Democratic Senate ticket this year.

MICHIGAN

Senate and governor. Primary Aug. 3.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R) is unopposed in the primary. Former Sen. Blair Moody (D), who was appointed to the Senate in 1951, and lost a close race to Sen. Charles E. Potter (R) in 1952, is opposed in the Democratic primary by Patrick V. McNamara, Detroit school board member. Moody was stricken June 24 with an illness that was expected briefly to limit his campaign activity for several weeks. Moody has been campaigning hard against Ferguson and against the Eisenhower Administration, stressing unemployment and farm issues, and attacking the big business idea, so called, that "what is good for General Motors is good for the country." Ferguson's political future was regarded as dim sometime ago, but he now appears to have an edge in his race for re-election. Strongly backed by the Eisenhower Administration, he is Chairman of the powerful Senate Republican Policy Committee. Ferguson is one of the few GOP Senators who has publicly stated that he does not want the support of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) in his campaign.

Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams (D) is seeking an unprecedented fourth term. Democrats hope to re-elect him by a large vote in normally Republican Michigan with an eye on the Presidential nomination in 1956. Williams won by 163,854 votes in 1948, by 1,154 votes in 1950 in a recount, and by 8,618 votes in 1952. The Republicans are hitting hard on the fourth term issue. Williams' close working relationship with the CIO, and the claim that his state administration has been costly and inefficient. John Perkins, GOP state chairman and chairman of the Eisenhower-Nixon group in Michigan in 1952, is trying to concentrate GOP primary fire on Williams rather than the assorted GOP gubernatorial candidates who include Secretary of State Owen J. Cleary (R), State Treasurer D. Hale Brake (R), former Detroit Police Commissioner Donald Leonard, and Eugene Keyes of Dearborn.

Michigan went Republican in the 1952 Presidential contest by 55.4 per cent of the vote, and Sen. Charles E. Potter (R) was elected by 50.6 per cent. Ferguson won a second Senate term in 1948 by 50.7 per cent.

MINNESOTA

Senate and governor. Primary Sept. 14.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) and Gov. C. Elmer Anderson (R) seek re-election, and both are considered favorites. Humphrey stands high on the list of Democrats whom the Republicans would like to defeat, primarily because he is one of the most articulate and energetic of the self-styled "liberal" Senators. Republican leaders in Washington and in the state worked for months in vain to try to get an opponent for Humphrey before they settled on State Treasurer Val Bjornson.

Humphrey is bracing for a campaign in which the Republicans are expected to label him the "darling of the ADA." Humphrey thinks a lot of Texas oil money will come into the state against him because he opposed the administration's tidelands oil quit claim bill. Republicans believe that Bjornson's Scandinavian background and his support by Anderson will help him materially. Bjornson and Humphrey are in agreement on one issue: both favor rigid high farm price supports. Bjornson is backing the Eisenhower administration on other issues, while Humphrey is hammering away on farm, tax, social welfare, social security, foreign policy, and unemployment as campaign issues.

In the gubernatorial contest Orville L. Freeman, Democratic National Committeeman, and Paul Rasmussen, state railroad commissioner, are battling it out for the Democratic nomination. Gov. Anderson beat Freeman in 1952.

The state gave President Eisenhower 55.3 per cent of the vote in 1952. Sen. Edward J. Thye (R) was elected by 56.6 per cent and Anderson by 55.3 per cent.

MISSISSIPPI

Senate. Primary Aug. 24.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D), seeking a third term, has vigorous opposition from Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin (D), who has the backing of Gov. Hugh L. White (D). Gartin has accused Eastland of being "soft" on the segregation issue, of failing to support the late Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo (D) when there was a contest over Bilbo's seat in the 80th Congress, and of "selling out" the Mississippi cotton farmers. Eastland has been

defending his record. He was the first Senator to make a speech on the Senate floor in opposition to the recent Supreme Court ruling banning public school segregation, and he has opposed all civil rights legislation which has come before the Senate during his terms. Eastland also points out that he is a cotton farmer himself and labels his opponent's charge "just ridiculous". Eastland is "way out in front" in this race, according to most political observers.

In 1952 Mississippi voted Democratic, but President Eisenhower got 39.6 per cent of the vote. James A. White, Durant attorney and secretary of the GOP State Executive Committee (Lily White), is the GOP candidate for the Senate this year. Leaders of the Democrats-for-Eisenhower group in the state in 1952 now have control of postal patronage.

MONTANA

Senate. Primary July 20.

Sen. James E. Murray (D), 78, seeking a fourth term is opposed by Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R). In the primary Sam G. Feezell of Great Falls and Ray E. Gulick of Jopkin are challenging Murray who was threatened with serious primary opposition from State Attorney General Arnold H. Olson, who did not file after it became apparent he could not count on top party or labor support. D'Ewart has primary opposition from Robert Yellowtail, an Indian from Lodge Grass.

Both Murray and D'Ewart will run on their records. In D'Ewart's view, Murray's record is "ultra liberal," and in Murray's book D'Ewart's record is "ultra conservative." Murray forces fear the Republicans might try to vilify Murray's family in the forthcoming campaign. D'Ewart claims he already has been personally attacked by the Democrats for a grazing bill he sponsored and a timber bill he backed in the House -- bills which the Democrats have labelled "steals" for special interests. The farm situation and unemployment will be among issues in the campaign. Montana, in 1952, gave President Eisenhower 59.4 per cent of the vote, Gov. J. Hugo Aronson (R) 51 per cent, and Sen. Mike Mansfield (D) 50.7 per cent. In 1948 Murray won re-election by 56.6 per cent.

NEBRASKA

Three Senate, one governor's race. Primary Aug. 10.

Republican Nebraska has had six Senators in the past four years, and will elect three more in November, who probably will be Republicans. Once a two-party state, Nebraska has gone GOP in all state-wide races since 1940.

The late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R), who was re-elected to a six-year term in 1948, died Nov. 29, 1951. Fred A. Seaton (R), Hastings newspaper publisher and now Assistant Secretary of Defense, was appointed to fill the vacancy and served from Dec. 10, 1951, until Nov. 5, 1952, when former Gov. Dwight Griswold (R) was elected to serve out the two years then remaining of the term. Griswold died on April 12, 1954, and Mrs. Eva Bowring (R), Merriman, Neb., ranch operator and vice chairman of the state GOP central committee, was appointed on April 16 to fill the term until November. Under Nebraska law, no one can run for two offices on the same ballot, so there will be a separate race in November to fill out the two months remaining of the unexpired six-year term. Three Democrats and 16 Republicans are running for this "short-short" term.

For the regular six-year term a tight race is developing for the GOP Senate nomination between Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R) and Gov. Robert B. Crosby (R). Other Republicans in the race are David T. Martin of Kearney, GOP State Chairman; Walter A. Nielsen, Omaha attorney and businessman; and former Rep. Terry Carpenter of Scottsbluff, an ex-Democrat who is now a Republican. John P. Overgaard of Lincoln and James L. Harrison of Omaha. There is also a contest for the Democratic Senate nomination between former Gov. Keith Neville (D) and former State Sen. Joseph V. Benesch (D) of Omaha.

Sen. Hugh Butler (R), the state's top Republican leader, died July 1 in the second year of his six-year Senate term. On July 3 Sam W. Reynolds (R), Omaha businessman, was appointed to fill the vacancy until November. Butler died the same day that filings for political office closed. Former Rep. Howard H. Buffett (R), who attempted to file before midnight July 1, was rejected, and Buffett started a mandamus action to force the Secretary of State to accept his filing. Meanwhile on July 3, the Republican State Central Committee selected Rep. Roman L. Hruska (R) of Omaha to be the GOP candidate in November for the four-year term, and the same day the Democratic State Central Committee selected James F. Green, Omaha attorney, to be the Democratic nominee.

In the gubernatorial race, Victor E. Anderson (R), former mayor of Lincoln who lost to Crosby in the 1952 primary, and Frederick H. Wagener, Lancaster County attorney, are vying in a seven man race for the GOP nomination, with Anderson favored to win. William Ritchie of Omaha, 1952 Democratic nominee for the Senate, is the leading candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. President Eisenhower carried Nebraska by 69.2 per cent of the vote in 1952.

NEVADA

Governor's race. Primary June 1.

Gov. and ex-Rep. Charles H. Russell (R), was unopposed for the GOP nomination and former Gov. Vail Pittman (D) won the Democratic nomination over a field of five candidates in the state's gubernatorial primary. Although registration runs 2-1 Democratic, Nevadans traditionally do not vote a straight ticket, and the gubernatorial race looks so close that it might be decided on the basis of national trends. Sen. Pat McCarran (D), most powerful political figure in the state, backed Archie C. Grant (D), Las Vegas automobile dealer, in the Democratic primary, but announced that he would support the Democratic ticket. This was interpreted by political observers to mean that McCarran would not fight his old political enemy Pittman in the November contest. President Eisenhower carried Nevada by 61.4 per cent of the vote in 1952, while Sen. George W. Malone (R), backed by McCarran, downed Thomas B. Meckling (D), political newcomer, with 51.7 per cent. Meckling was an "also ran" in the June gubernatorial contest, but both Democratic and Republican state political leaders are keeping an eye on him because he defeated former Attorney General Alan Bible, endorsed by McCarran, for the 1952 Democratic nomination for the Senate after only a brief residence in the state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Two Senate and governor. Primary Sept. 14.

There are two Senate races this year in traditionally Republican New Hampshire, one for the full term, the other, for the remaining two years of the term of the late Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R) who died July 24, 1953. Sen. Styles Bridges (R), first-ranking Republican in Senate seniority, and President pro-tem of the Senate, is unopposed in the GOP primary for the six-year term. His re-election is conceded by the Democrats even though there are two Democrats in this primary: Gerard Morin, mayor of Laconia, and Eugene S. Daniell, Jr., former state senator from Franklin.

A real battle is on for the GOP nomination for the two-year Senate term. The candidates are Sen. Robert W. Upton (R), Concord lawyer who was appointed by Gov. Hugh Gregg (R) to serve until the 1954 election; Wesley Powell, former administrative assistant to Bridges, who came within 1,000 votes of defeating Tobey in the 1950 primary contest in which Gregg was Powell's campaign manager; and Rep. Norris Cotton (R), four-term Congressman, who is running with Gregg's endorsement. Cotton is said to have a slight edge in this tight race. About the only issue in the contest to date has been "McCarthyism," which Powell favors and the other candidates have neither embraced nor rejected. State Rep. Stanley J. Bentley (D) of Manchester and Lawrence Pickett, mayor of Keene, are the Democratic candidates for the Senate in the short-term contest. Regardless of the outcome of the primary, the Republican nominee is regarded as a sure winner in November.

Gregg is not a candidate for re-election. The GOP nominee is expected to be Lane Dwinell of Lebanon, president of the state senate, who has taken opposition from Elmer Bussey, a perennial candidate from Salem. The Democratic gubernatorial contest is between Charles R. Eastman of Kensington, former master of the state Grange, and John Shaw, mayor of Rochester and former member of the state legislature. Although the Democrats are expected to make a better race for governor than for the Senate, Dwinell is regarded as the likely winner in November. In 1952 New Hampshire gave President Eisenhower 60.9 per cent of the vote, Gregg 63.1 per cent.

NEW JERSEY

Senate race. Primary April 20.

There have been several political explosions in normally Republican New Jersey in the past year which landed a Democrat, Robert B. Meyner, in the governor's chair in 1953, and may land another Democrat, Rep. Charles R. Howell (D) in the Senate next year. Republican hopes for a comeback rest on former Rep. Clifford P. Case (R), who has not been close to past GOP state administrations or the GOP leadership in New Jersey. Both Howell and Case were unopposed in the primary.

In the 1953 gubernatorial contest Democrats hit political pay dirt when it was revealed that Paul L. Troast, GOP gubernatorial nominee and former chairman of the New Jersey Turnpike Commission, had appealed to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) for clemency for Joseph S. Fay, head of the hoisting engineers' union serving a prison term for extortion. The "Joey Fay" letter was regarded as the most important factor in Meyner's 150,000 vote victory.

Looking for a standard bearer remote from the "crime and corruption" issue, GOP state leaders who had turned down Case for the GOP gubernatorial nomination in 1953, cleared the way for him as Senatorial nominee in 1954. Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R) was put in line for a judgeship, and State Treasurer Walter T. Margetts was persuaded to withdraw.

On June 14, Meyner revealed that the late former Gov. Harold G. Hoffman (R) had admitted embezzling \$300,000 to finance his political

campaigns and to pay off a state official alleged to have been blackmailing him. Hoffman died June 4, several months after he had been suspended by Meyner as director of the New Jersey Division of Employment Security, in an investigation of alleged irregularities in purchasing. On July 1 it was reported unofficially that the late Sen. Hamilton Fish Kean (R), father of Rep. Robert W. Kean (R), offered to pay the cost of Hoffman's campaign for Congress in 1928 and then refused to do so. Rep. Kean hotly denied the charge.

In the Senate primary, Case, a strong pre-convention Eisenhower supporter, ran about 75,000 votes behind the total GOP ticket. While Congressman from the Sixth District Case carried most of his elections by more than 60 per cent of the vote. He resigned on Sept. 1, 1953, to become president of the Fund for the Republic, and his Congressional seat went to a Democrat, Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

In 1952 President Eisenhower carried New Jersey by 56.8 per cent of the vote, and Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R) won re-election by 55.5 per cent.

NEW MEXICO

Senate and governor. Primary May 4.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D), Secretary of Agriculture, 1945-48, is seeking a second Senate term and is opposed by Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R), two-term governor. Anderson is given the edge in the contest mainly because he won in 1948 by 57.4 per cent of the vote and because the state registration runs 2 to 1 Democratic. Anderson and Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) are the leaders of rival Democratic factions in the state, but Chavez recently urged a unified Democratic party behind Anderson at a Democratic state convention. Democrats say that a Senate subcommittee investigation of Chavez 1952 election over Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley (R) hurt the Republicans because more than \$200,000 was spent in a futile effort to unseat the state's veteran senior Senator. Chavez was certified the winner of the contest by the Senate on March 23.

There has been an increase in GOP voters in the state, and the GOP has lined up its strongest possible ticket for the top statewide contests, with Mechem for the Senate, Alvin Stockton of Raton, former state speaker of the house, for governor, and Warren R. Cobean, former mayor of Roswell, a Democratic stronghold, and Thomas H. Childers, Santa Fe businessman, for the state's two at-large Congressional seats.

The Democratic slate includes John F. Simms, Jr., (D) of Santa Fe, speaker of the state house of representatives, for governor, and the two incumbent Congressmen, John J. Dempsey, former governor, and Antonio M. Fernandez, who are seeking re-election. The Democrats are given the edge, although the Republican Presidential ticket got 55.4 per cent of the vote in 1952 and the Hurley-Chavez Senate contest was close. Unemployment in many parts of the state, particularly the mining areas, the drought aid program, and the Upper Colorado Storage Project are expected to be among the important issues in the 1954 campaign.

NEW YORK

Governor. Primary Sept. 14.

Democrats say that they can win the New York governorship this year regardless of whether Gov. Thomas E. Dewey seeks re-election. Their optimism is due partly to troubles in the Dewey organization. A harness racing probe revealed that a number of Dewey organization leaders, including veteran Republican National Committeeman J. Russell Sprague, had a financial interest in racing, and State Sen. Arthur H. Wicks (R), acting lieutenant governor, confirmed he had made several visits to the prison cell of Joseph S. Fay, a labor leader convicted of extortion. Sprague and Wicks have since given up their high party posts. The Democratic party is in better shape in New York than it has been for some time, and Robert F. Wagner, Jr. scored a victory over three other candidates in the New York City mayoralty contest last year.

At the present time, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) is in the lead as the prospective Democratic gubernatorial nominee. Other Democrats considered are Wagner and W. Averell Harriman, former Mutual Security Administrator and 1952 "favorite son" of the New York delegation at the Democratic National convention.

In the event Dewey does not run, Sen. Irving M. Ives (R), Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck, State Controller J. Raymond McGovern and former Lieut. Gov. Frank C. Moore (R) have been mentioned as GOP gubernatorial possibilities. If Ives ran and was elected, there would be a Senate vacancy which he would have the authority to fill by appointment, unless he chose to resign from the Senate after the November election and allowed Dewey to name his successor.

New York gave President Eisenhower 55.5 per cent of the vote in 1952 while Ives received 55.2 per cent. Dewey was re-elected in 1950 by 53.3 per cent of the vote, and Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D) was re-elected in the same year by 48.1 per cent in a three-way race.

NORTH CAROLINA

Two Senate seats. Primary May 29.

North Carolina has had six Senators in as many years, and it will be electing two more this year. Former Gov. W. Kerr Scott (D) won the Democratic nomination on May 29 over Sen. Alton A. Lennon (D) for a regular six-year Senate term and for two months remaining of a term which the late Sen. J. Melville Broughton (D) and the late Sen. Willis Smith (D) held briefly by election and former Sen. Frank P. Graham (D) and Lennon held briefly by appointment.

The Scott-Lennon race was vigorously fought in the closing days on the school segregation issue -- both men favored continuing segregation. Scott was nominated by the highest vote ever received by a candidate in a North Carolina primary. He will be opposed in the general election by Paul C. West, Raleigh Republican unopposed in the primary. Scott is conceded the November election in Democratic North Carolina which gave Adlai Stevenson 53.9 per cent of the vote in 1952.

Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D) died May 12, just before the primary, and on June 5 Gov. William B. Umstead (D) appointed Justice Sam J. Ervin, Jr. of the State Supreme Court and a former Congressman to fill the vacancy. Ervin is understood to have the backing of a majority of the Democratic State Executive Committee which will meet in the near future to designate a candidate for the November election to fill out the remainder of Hoey's term. A Republican candidate will be selected in like manner.

NORTH DAKOTA

Governor. Primary June 29.

Gov. Norman Brunsdale, of the Republican Organizing Committee to which Sen. Milton R. Young (R) belongs, was renominated for a third term as governor in the North Dakota Republican primary June 29. He won over former Attorney General Wallace E. Warner, candidate of the Non-Partisan League to which Sen. William Langer (R) belongs, by 10,000 votes. Warner, a Grand Forks lawyer, campaigned hard on a platform promising voters "more service from their state administration for less money" and "new blood" in the state offices. Brunsdale, a Mayville banker, promised to "continue to operate the state government on sound business principles."

In other races the Republican Organizing Committee retained most of the offices it now holds and it made inroads on some of those held by the Non-Partisan League, particularly in the state legislature. Cornelius Bymers of Ellendale was the unopposed candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in the June 29 primary, but the Republican nomination is tantamount to election in North Dakota. The state gave President Eisenhower 71 per cent of the vote in 1952, and re-elected Sen. Langer by 66.3 per cent.

OHIO

Senate and governor. Primary May 4.

Sen. Thomas A. Burke (D) was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for the Senate and Rep. George H. Bender (R) won a hard-fought contest for the GOP Senate nomination in the May 4 Ohio primary, to fill the remaining two years of the unexpired term of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R). The Ohio Senate contest is expected to be one of the hottest in the nation, so close, according to Burke, that it may be decided by "the state of employment and the price of wheat" on election day.

Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D), who named Burke to the Senate on Oct. 12, 1953, is a candidate for a third four-year term. Burke expects to roll up an impressive vote in populous Cleveland, where he served as mayor for eight years. He is handicapped, however, in that he never has run in a state-wide contest previously whereas Bender has run state-wide 10 times, having served as Congressman-at-large for Ohio for six terms. Bender was a close associate of Taft, but has gone "down the line" with the Eisenhower Administration. Bender is a vigorous campaigner, and like Burke a native of Cleveland. He expects to cut into some of the hometown vote that might otherwise go to the former mayor.

The record of the Eisenhower Administration will be the big issue in the campaign. Although both Senate nominees have expressed the hope that the campaign will not be fought out on a personal basis and will not descend to name-calling, a rough campaign is shaping up.

Gov. Lausche is favored to win over State Auditor James A. Rhodes (R) of Columbus, who was unopposed in the primary. Rhodes is waging a vigorous campaign, laying down a barrage of criticism against Lausche's state administration. President Eisenhower carried Ohio in 1952 by 56.8 per cent of the vote and Sen. John W. Bricker (R) was re-elected the same year by 54.6 per cent. Taft's percentage in 1950 was 57.5, and Lausche was re-elected that year by 55.9.

OKLAHOMA

Senate and governor. Primary July 6.

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D) was apparently forced into a runoff contest with former Gov. Roy J. Turner (D) for the Democratic nomination, and Raymond H. Fields, Guyton publisher, and Fred M. Mock of Oklahoma City, former U.S. district attorney, were forced into a runoff for the Re-

publican nomination for the Senate in the Oklahoma primary July 6. Kerr consistently ran ahead of Turner as the returns came in, but with 500 precincts unreported, his lead was not enough to assure his winning the first primary in an eight-man race.

The Senate contest between Kerr and Turner caused nationwide attention because it was, in effect, a two-way race between the two top Democrats in the state, both former governors, both oil millionaires. In a fiery pre-primary campaign, Kerr said Turner favored the flexible price support program of the Eisenhower Administration. Turner claimed that Kerr was "too busy running for the Presidency" to look after Oklahoma's interests, and he hit at Kerr's absentee record in the Senate. Kerr campaigned as a "dry," claimed Turner was a "wet." Both men favored price supports on livestock. Campaigning on farm issues in 1948, Kerr won election by 62.3 per cent of the vote.

In a 16-person race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, State Sen. Raymond Gary of Madill and William O. Coe, Oklahoma City Attorney, also were forced into a runoff contest. Coe was running ahead of Gary by about 3,000 votes. Gov. Johnston Murray (D) was barred by law from seeking re-election, so his wife, Mrs. Willie E. Murray (D), filed for the race. She placed seventh in a field of 16. The Republican gubernatorial nomination went to Reuben K. Sparks, Woodward attorney, who had little trouble downing four opponents.

The runoff will be held on July 27. The primary was marred by allegations of election-law violations, and voting in five eastern counties -- Sequoyah, Adair, Cherokee, Le Flore, and Pittsburg -- was held under the eye of national guardsmen. In several other counties Murray ordered plainclothesmen to supervise voting to assure an honest election. The turnout was heavy, with the Democrats far outpolling the Republicans as usual in this Democratic-leaning state. Oklahoma hasn't elected a Republican Senator in 12 years, but in 1952 President Eisenhower won 54.6 per cent of the popular vote.

OREGON

Senate and governor. Primary May 21.

Democrats in Oregon think they can break a 40-year string of Republican victories and elect a Senator this year. Their nominee, unopposed in the primary, is State Sen. Richard L. Neuberger of Multnomah county (Portland), only Democrat in the State Senate and nationally known writer. He is running against Sen. Guy Cordon (R), also unopposed in the primary, who seeks re-election. Republicans admit Neuberger can "cause us trouble" because he is a more colorful campaigner than Cordon and because he has a knack of exploiting issues. Most political observers believe, however, that Cordon has the edge.

The Eisenhower Administration's stand on public power and resource development is Neuberger's major issue. He blames Cordon for the Administration's program to develop electric power "in partnership" with private utilities. In controversy are bills by Cordon for the construction of dams in Oregon and at Hells Canyon in Idaho; the Cordon-Ellsworth measure to permit private timber interests to acquire national forest lands in exchange for other holdings, and Cordon's vote against the Hill amendment to the tidelands oil measure to set aside offshore oil revenue for education.

In Neuberger's view, Cordon favors a "giveaway" of our natural resources, is an "isolationist" and an "ultra conservative." Neuberger is critical of the Eisenhower Administration in general, particularly for its failure, in his view, to combat unemployment in the Pacific Northwest. Democrats claim Cordon backers have distributed anti-Semitic literature attacking Neuberger; Republicans claim the Neuberger forces have misrepresented Cordon's position on public power.

Cordon is campaigning on the platform and performance of the Administration, says he is a strong backer of its "partnership" approach to the development of natural resources. Cordon's campaign got a "lift" during the closing days of the 83rd Congress when he became Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee following the death of Sen. Hugh Butler (R, Neb.) on July 1. Cordon has the backing of Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, whose Department has formulated the Administration's power policies. He is also supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation, business groups and most of the press. Cordon calls Neuberger a "New Dealer and Fair Dealer" favorable to high government spending and government ownership of natural resources at the expense of private development. Neuberger is backed by Sen. Wayne Morse, a former Republican and now an independent, the state Grange, conservation groups and labor groups. His wife, State Rep. Maurine Neuberger (D), polled the highest vote in the primary for re-election to the Oregon legislature.

Acting Gov. Paul Patterson (R), who took over when McKay was named to the cabinet in 1953, easily downed Secretary of State Earl T. Newbry (R) in the GOP gubernatorial primary, and is favored to win in November over Joseph K. Carson, Jr., former mayor of Portland and former member of the U.S. Maritime Commission.

Oregon gave President Eisenhower 60.5 per cent of the vote in 1952; Cordon 60 per cent in 1948.

PENNSYLVANIA

Governor. Primary May 18.

Because there is widespread unemployment in Pennsylvania's vast coal fields this year, Democrats are talking of winning the governorship and of picking up a net of eight Congressional seats. Republicans expect to hold the governorship and think they have a good chance to pick up a Congressional seat or so in Philadelphia. Neutral political observers say the odds are with the Republicans to keep the governor's chair, with some change possible in the present 19-11 Congressional lineup in which the GOP currently holds a majority. With Gov. John S. Fine (R) retiring from office this year, Republicans are reported to be more united than they have been for several years behind Lt. Gov. Lloyd H. Wood (R), who was the choice of all major GOP factions for the gubernatorial nomination. He won over two opponents in the May 18 primary. State Sen. George M. Leader (D) of York county, who downed two primary opponents for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, has been vigorously attacking "the Fine Machine." Leader is regarded as a better campaigner than Wood, but the state has a tradition of electing Republican governors.

In 1952 Pennsylvania gave President Eisenhower 52.7 per cent of the vote. Sen. Edward Martin (R) got 51.6 per cent in 1952, and Sen. James H. Duff (R) 51.3 per cent in 1950.

RHODE ISLAND

Senate and governor. Primary: Democratic Sept. 20; Republican Sept. 29.

Although President Eisenhower carried Rhode Island by 50.9 per cent of the vote in 1952, the state is expected to re-elect a Democratic Senator and a Democratic governor this year. Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D), at 86 the oldest man in the Senate, announced June 11 that he was a candidate for re-election. Had Green retired, Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D), a two-term governor, was slated to run for the Senate, and Rep. John E. Fogarty (D) for governor. With Green seeking a fourth Senate term, Roberts is running for re-election, and so is Fogarty.

Republicans always have an uphill battle in Rhode Island, and they are having difficulty making up their slate. Dean Lewis (R), former mayor of Newport, and Christopher Del Sesto, former Democratic mayor of Providence and now a Republican, are battling for the GOP nomination for governor. Bayard Ewing, Providence attorney and 1952 GOP nominee against Sen. John O. Pastore (D), is talked of as the possible GOP Senate nominee.

Green's vote percentage in 1948 was 59.3 per cent; Roberts' percentage in 1952 was 52.6 per cent.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Senate and governor. Primary June 8.

In the South Carolina primary June 8, Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D) was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for the Senate, and Lt. Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr. (D) easily defeated Lester L. Bates (D), Columbia insurance executive, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Timmerman ran with the backing of retiring Gov. James F. Byrnes (D) on a strong pro-segregation platform. Democratic nomination is tantamount to election.

In 1952, however, with Byrnes a strong supporter of President Eisenhower, the President received 49.3 per cent of the vote on a State Democratic ticket, although the state went for Adlai E. Stevenson on the regular Democratic ticket.

Republicans are not expected to put up any opposition this year to Maybank and Timmerman.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senate and governor. Primary June 1.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R) was renominated without opposition in the primary and will oppose Kenneth Holm, Groton rancher and a former member of the Missouri Valley Survey Commission. Holm was unopposed in the primary. Mundt's record, particularly his handling of the Army-McCarthy hearings, and farm prices will be issues in the Senate race.

In the gubernatorial contest, Joe J. Foss, World War II Marine pilot now living in Sioux Falls, won the Republican nomination on his second try. He was unsuccessful in 1950 but the June 1 primary downed two opponents. He will be opposed by Ed C. Martin (D), Chamberlain farmer, who won the Democratic nomination in a two-man primary contest. Gov. Sigurd Anderson (R) was not a candidate for a third term.

South Dakota gave President Eisenhower one of the heaviest vote percentages in the nation -- 69.3 per cent -- in 1952. Mundt was elected to the Senate in 1948 by 59.3 per cent. Although Democrats are greatly outnumbered in South Dakota, in the June 1 primary they demonstrated twice the voting strength they had two years ago.

TENNESSEE

Senate and governor. Primary Aug. 5.

Rep. Pat Sutton (D), ex-Gov. Prentice Cooper (D) and several other minor candidates are challenging Sen. Estes Kefauver (D) for the Democratic Senate nomination in the Tennessee primary Aug. 5, but Kefauver is favored to win renomination and re-election for a second Senate term. Sutton, Kefauver's major opponent, is backed by former Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D). E. H. Crump, of Memphis, veteran Democratic political leader who Kefauver bested for party control in 1948, is not an active opponent of Kefauver this year, but Crump has injected himself into the contest by advising Cooper that it would be a "waste of time and money" for him to run for the Senate.

Kefauver, who made national headlines as a crime investigator in 1950 and a presidential hopeful in 1952, is running on his record. He supports farm programs, such as rural electrification and soil conservation; backs TVA, and stresses the issue of world peace, which he regards as "the most critical problem of our age." Sutton has attacked Kefauver as a "left winger," a proponent of world federalism, and for his "unrepresentative" stand in Congress on the question of school segregation and compulsory fair employment practices legislation. Kefauver has ignored Sutton in his campaign.

Republicans thought they had a strong candidate who could do battle with the Senator in Ray H. Jenkins, Knoxville lawyer who served as special counsel during the Army-McCarthy hearings, but Jenkins bowed out of the race July 3. Several other Republicans have filed for the Senate nomination, but to date none has received party endorsement. President Eisenhower carried Tennessee in 1952 -- by a bare 50 per cent of the vote -- but all but the eastern Section is normally Democratic. Kefauver won in 1948 by 65.3 per cent.

In the gubernatorial contest Gov. Frank Clement (D), at 33 the country's youngest governor, is being challenged for the Democratic nomination by former Gov. Gordon Browning (D), who belongs to the Kefauver faction of the party. Clement defeated Browning in 1952. Browning has charged that Clement has "sold out to the truckers" and says the big issue in the campaign is "whether the people want the kind of government they now have, or the kind they had before." The Republicans do not have a gubernatorial candidate at this time.

TEXAS

Senate and governor. Primary July 24.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D) is virtually conceded renomination and Gov. Allan Shivers (D) is expected to win in the Texas primary July 24. Johnson has only nominal opposition from State Rep. Dudley T. Dougherty (D) of Beeville. But Shivers is in a four-man contest with A. B. (Cyclone) Davis of Dallas; J. J. Holmes, Austin businessman; and Ralph W. Yarborough, Austin attorney who ran against Shivers in the 1952 primary. Shivers is the leader of that faction of the Democratic Party in Texas which supported President Eisenhower in 1952, and he ran that year with GOP endorsement. The Shivers-GOP coalition enabled the President to carry his native state by 53.1 per cent of the vote. Yarborough is a member of the Democratic faction led by Johnson and former House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D). He has criticized Shivers' support of the Eisenhower Administration, his handling of a state insurance scandal and his long tenure in the governorship, which he has held since 1949.

Texas Republicans have about given up hope of winning any top offices this year. However, they have put up Tod R. Adams (R) of Crockett for the Senate; Carlos Watson (R) of Brownsville, long affiliated with the Taft wing of the party in the state, for governor, and five men for Congress.

VERMONT

Governor. Primary Sept. 14.

In Vermont, perhaps the strongest Republican state in the union, a two-way contest is shaping up for the GOP gubernatorial nomination, between Lt. Gov. Joseph B. Johnson and State Sen. Henry Vail of Ludlow, who ran a close race as a write-in candidate against Gov. Lee E. Emerson (R) in 1952. Emerson has been non-committal about his political future. He won by only 51.9 per cent of the vote after a controversial tax imposed during his first term as governor resulted in an unexpected treasury surplus. Johnson is given the nod to win the primary. Democrats have not yet selected a gubernatorial nominee. President Eisenhower carried Vermont by 71.5 per cent of the vote, and Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R) was re-elected by 72.3 per cent in 1952.

VIRGINIA

Senate. Primary July 13.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D) is in the enviable position of having, at the present time, neither Democratic nor Republican opposition in his bid for a second six-year term. Rep. William M. Tuck (D), a former governor was reported as a possible candidate, but is running for re-election.

to the House. The Republicans are concentrating on holding the three Congressional seats they won in the 1952 election when Virginia gave President Eisenhower 56.3 per cent of the vote. Robertson had 65.7 per cent in 1948.

Virginia is one of the few Southern states which appears to be developing a two-party system. In the Nov. 3, 1953, gubernatorial contest, former Rep. Thomas B. Stanley (D) was elected governor by the narrowest margin a Democrat has received in a gubernatorial contest since post-Civil War days when he won a 5-4 victory over State Sen. Ted Dalton (R) of Radford. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), veteran Democratic leader in the state, refused to endorse the 1952 Democratic Presidential ticket, but he campaigned personally in Stanley's behalf in 1953.

WEST VIRGINIA

Senate. Primary Aug. 3.

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D), a veteran of 40 years of West Virginia political battles, is out to win renomination in the primary Aug. 3. The 79-year-old Senator is opposed by Sam B. Chilton (D) of Charleston, a relative of the late Sen. William E. Chilton (D); Homer H. May of St. Marys, and Roy A. Warden of War, a state legislator. Chilton is supported by a faction that opposed Neely-backed William C. Marland (D) in his successful campaign for governor in 1952, and he has been making a vigorous campaign. The split in the Democratic party is wider than usual in this state famous for intra-party feuds, but Neely is given the edge. Democrats are expected to win in November.

Lateile M. LaFollette of Charleston, unsuccessful GOP nominee in the Sixth Congressional District in 1952, and Thomas B. Sweeney, Wheeling insurance man who ran for the Senate in 1940 and 1946, are after the Republican nomination. West Virginia Republicans have had a battle royal over patronage. Their factional disputes may have cut their chances to win the general election.

West Virginia is one of the few border states which gave its electoral votes to the Democratic Presidential ticket in 1952, when it also re-elected Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D) by 53.6 per cent of the vote and elected Marland by 51.5 per cent. Neely won election to the Senate in 1948 with 57 per cent of the vote.

WISCONSIN

Governor. Primary Sept. 14.

Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R) appears to have the nomination for a second term. Ralph Amoth (R), a perennial candidate from Madison, announced for governor but is not making a campaign. Democrats have held the governorship only twice, the last time in 1932. They have an uphill fight as usual, but hope to capitalize on discontent among some dairy farmers to the Eisenhower farm program and a fight over redistricting in the state legislature in which Kohler favored the rural areas over Milwaukee and other large cities. For the Democratic gubernatorial nomination there is a close contest between James E. Doyle, Madison attorney and national co-chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, and William Proxmire (D), a former member of the state legislature who ran for governor in 1952. Doyle is given a slight edge at present.

In 1952 Kohler received the highest vote on the state ticket, winning by 62.6 per cent. President Eisenhower received 61 per cent of the vote, and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R) was re-elected by 54.2 per cent.

WYOMING

Senate and governor. Primary Aug. 17.

On June 1 Democrats were confident they could hold their Wyoming Senate seat occupied by Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D) and pick up the governorship of this western state. But developments since have put the outcome of both the Senate and gubernatorial races in doubt.

On June 8 Hunt withdrew as a candidate for re-election. On June 16 a Democratic vacancy on the U.S. Tariff Commission was reportedly offered to Hunt, who rejected it. On June 19 Hunt, who had been ill, killed himself. Wyoming Democrats charged that GOP threats of a "smear" campaign against a member of Hunt's family and the subsequent offer of the Tariff Commission post were contributing factors in Hunt's death.

Ex-Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), who served in the Senate for 18 years, and lost to Sen. Frank A. Barrett (R) in 1952, announced his candidacy on June 30. O'Mahoney said he would campaign for strong national defense, against Communism at home and abroad, for "sound development" of our economy and natural resources, and for peaceful development of atomic energy. There were indications that the circumstances surrounding Hunt's death would be an issue.

Issues By Regions

National issues are expected to influence the races in 44 states where 37 Senate seats and 34 Governorships are at stake (Indiana, Missouri, Utah and Washington have no top statewide elections). A breakdown of issues which are expected to count most in different parts of the nation:

NEW ENGLAND - 5 Senators - 6 Governors

Unemployment, production cutbacks, cost of living, migration of industry, tariffs, foreign trade and aid, tax cuts and amortization are important. St. Lawrence Seaway and cutback in defense installations are direct regional problems. Social Security expansion, aid to small business, schools and hospitals affect the economy. Immigration act revision and "Coddling Communists" vs. "McCarthyism" may be stressed.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC - 2 Senators - 2 Governors

Unemployment, production cutbacks, cost of living, Taft-Hartley revision are big issues in this concentrated industrial area. Reciprocal trade, credit and interest rates and tax reductions tie in. Social Security, housing and slum clearance and other welfare problems are important as is immigration act revision. Crime and corruption are expected to take the spotlight in New York and New Jersey.

SOUTH - 11 Senators - 7 Governors

Farm problems -- supports, prices, conservation -- TVA, flood and drought control are of basic importance. Civil rights -- segregation, FEPC -- are building as issues again. Social Security expansion, aid to schools, hospitals and highways will figure. Tax reduction and amortization, credit and interest rates and reciprocal trade reflect growing industrialization.

BORDER - 3 Senators - 2 Governors

Farm and livestock prices, supports, public power, drought and flood control top the issues. Tax reduction, credit and interest policies, federal aid for housing, schools and hospitals, and social security, foreign aid and tariffs will be issues. Civil rights, the New Deal and "reds in government" will be issues in some races.

CENTRAL - 9 Senators - 8 Governors

Farm issues with emphasis on prices, dairy supports, grain storage and REA. In the industrial areas, unemployment, Taft-Hartley, production cutbacks, high cost of living and tax reduction. Welfare issues, and federal aid to highways are vital. The New Deal, "reds in government," foreign policy, particularly in Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota.

WEST - 7 Senators - 8 Governors

Power and conservation are the biggest issues in the West, farm and livestock prices and supports, "wetbacks," and the use and sale of public lands follow closely. Far Eastern policy and Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska play a big part in coastal states. Tax reduction, credit and interest rates, highway, welfare problems are important. The New Deal, "reds in government" may figure in California, Idaho, Montana and Oregon; corruption in New Mexico.

(For complete details see CQ Weekly Report, p. 335)

Rep. William H. Harrison (R) of Sheridan, who had previously declined to run for the Senate, announced his candidacy June 10. Other Republicans already in the Senate race were Ewing T. Kerr of Cheyenne, former Republican state chairman and close friend of Barrett; Sam C. Hyatt of Hyattsville, livestockman and former president of the American National Cattlemen's Association; and William J. Tabor, Cheyenne automobile dealer. Kerr and Harrison appear to be in the lead for the nomination. E. D. (Ted) Crippa, Rock Springs businessman and Republican National Committeeman appointed to the Senate on June 24 to fill the vacancy caused by Hunt's death, is not a candidate.

Acting Gov. C. J. (Doc) Rogers (R), a member of the Barrett-Kerr faction of the party, who took over as governor in 1953 after Barrett moved to the Senate, is in a five-man race for the GOP gubernatorial nomination with Milward Simpson, Cody attorney; Marvin Bishop, Casper attorney and stockman; State Senate President F. W. Bartling of Douglas, and Wardell Clinger, Lincoln county rancher. William (Scotty) Jauk, veteran Democratic office holder and former vice president of the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association, is expected to be a formidable opponent for the GOP gubernatorial nominee in November.

In 1952 President Eisenhower carried Wyoming by 62.7 per cent of the vote and Barrett defeated O'Mahoney by 51.6 per cent.

Chart 1

SENATE OUTLOOK...1954

SENATORS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE; PRESENT AND EX- MEMBERS OF CON- GRESS TRYING FOR THE SENATE		Latest Election Per- centage	1953 Relative Ike Support	1953 Active Ike Support	1954 Active Ike Support	1953 Active Ike Opposition	1954 Active Ike Opposition	1953 Party Voting	1954 Party Voting	1953 Voting Partici- pation	1954 Voting Partici- pation
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALA.	Sparkman (D)	84%	54%	39%	26%	43%	39%	82%	55%	93%	66%
ARK.	McClellan (D)	x	47	47	32	53	65	67	68	99	88
CALIF.	Kuchel (R)	**	91	82	61	8	19	85	66	93	67
	Yorty (D)	x	72	68	33	26	27	75	52	92	54
COLO.	1Johnson (D)	67	35	35	48	63	52	71	66	97	97
	2Carroll (D)	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEL.	Frear (D)	51	57	51	42	39	58	52	60	79	96
	Warburton (R)	52	94	94	87	6	7	92	88	97	91
GA.	Russell (D)	x	46	35	23	41	65	53	64	75	86
IDAHO	Dworshak (R)	52	61	61	77	39	23	72	88	100	100
	2Taylor (D)	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ILL.	Douglas (D)	55	60	57	35	39	58	69	63	98	92
IOWA	Gillette (D)	58	42	29	58	39	35	47	67	64	84
	Martin (R)	63	75	53	47	18	7	58	52	68	57
KAN.	Schoeppel (R)	55	68	55	71	27	26	67	84	80	95
	2McGill (D)	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
KY.	Cooper (R)	52	69	63	71	29	19	64	55	88	84
	2Barkley (D)	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LA.	Ellender (D)	x	63	59	39	35	58	53	67	94	89
MAINE	Smith (R)	71	82	82	77	18	23	88	96	100	100
MASS.	Saltonstall (R)	51	94	92	74	6	19	78	78	92	89
	2Furcolo (D)	54	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Philbin (D)	67	75	53	27	18	40	45	52	65	66
MICH.	Ferguson (R)	51	81	80	87	18	13	88	85	99	97
	2Moody (D)	**	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MINN.	Humphrey (D)	60	56	47	32	37	48	69	62	87	77
MISS.	Eastland (D)	x	63	51	39	31	52	52	56	76	81
MONT.	Murray (D)	57	54	45	35	39	39	49	59	66	78
	D'Ewart (R)	62	75	71	87	24	7	82	82	97	89
NEB.	1Bowring (R)	**	--	--	100	--	0	--	83	--	89
	Curtis (R)	72	79	76	73	21	7	77	70	90	74
	5Butler (R)	69	88	47	65	6	29	42	74	45	82
	Hruska (R)	56	82	79	67	18	7	86	79	96	80
N.H.	Bridges (R)	58	81	59	45	14	0	61	48	66	49
	Upton (R)	**	--	--	81	--	6	--	78	--	85
	Cotton (R)	66	90	82	67	9	27	86	67	93	80
N.J.	1Hendrickson (R)	50	84	84	74	16	13	87	79	98	84
	Howell (D)	55	64	62	73	35	13	69	85	94	89
	2Case (R)	64	80	59	--	15	--	51	--	65	--
N.M.	Anderson (D)	57	43	37	55	49	42	60	63	76	82
N.C.	3Lennon (D)	**	47	47	23	53	29	61	34	100	51
	2Ervin (D)	**	--	--	0	--	100	--	100	--	100
OHIO	Burke (D)	**	--	--	45	--	45	--	70	--	88
	Bender (R)	65	91	88	67	9	0	90	58	94	63
OKLA.	Kerr (D)	62	61	29	16	18	55	48	53	55	59
ORE.	Cordon (R)	60	82	65	84	14	10	74	85	84	95
R.I.	Green (D)	59	55	53	52	43	35	78	67	94	85
S.C.	Maybank (D)	96	50	43	19	43	55	58	59	87	78
S.D.	Mundt (R)	59	70	67	55	29	39	76	81	96	93
TENN.	Kefauver (D)	65	53	41	35	37	42	39	51	76	64
	Sutton (D)	x	33	26	7	53	7	56	21	86	23
TEX.	Johnson (D)	66	71	69	35	29	61	79	79	98	96
VA.	Robertson (D)	66	85	80	42	14	48	58	63	91	89
W.Va.	Neely (D)	57	50	45	39	45	55	78	62	92	89
WYO.	4Hunt (D)	57	61	55	32	35	48	54	55	79	81
	2Harrison (R)	60	65	59	87	32	7	73	91	93	86
	2O'Mahoney (D)	48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1--Not seeking election

2--Ex-Member

3--Defeated in primary

4--Died June 19, 1954

5--Died July 1, 1954

x--No major party

opposition

***--Appointed

Note: Voting percentages calculated by CQ on 1954
votes through June 23, except House Party Voting which
includes roll calls through June 15.

Chart II

How They Voted

1. St. Lawrence Seaway. Passed, 51-33 (R 25-15; D 25-18) Jan. 20, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 87)
2. Allow a maximum of 35,000 low-rent public housing units annually. Agreed to, 66-16 (R 38-2; D 28-13) June 3, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 712)
3. Increase funds for aircraft purchase by \$400 million. Rejected, 38-55 (R 0-46; D 37-9) July 23, 1953. (CQ Almanac, 1953, p. 76)
4. Increase soil conservation funds from \$195 to \$225 million. Rejected 38-38 (R 6-32; D 32-6) June 15, 1953 (CQ Almanac, 1953, p. 76)
5. Confirm states' title to tidelands. Agreed to, 56-35 (R 35-9; D 21-25) May 5, 1953 (CQ Almanac, 1953, p. 76)

6. Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. Passed, 57-28 (R 33-9; D 23-19) April 1, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 424)
7. Revised Bricker Amendment to limit treaty powers (two-thirds vote required). Rejected, 60-31 (R 32-14; D 28-16) Feb. 26, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 285)
8. Postponing Taft-Hartley revision indefinitely. Agreed to, 50-42 (R 3-42; D 46-0) May 7, 1954 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 616)
9. Continue 90 per cent of parity supports through 1955 (amendment to wool bill). Rejected, 40-48 (R 7-37; D 32-11) April 27, 1954 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 552)
10. Extend all excise taxes except those on admissions to April 1955. Rejected, 34-54 (R 18-26; D 16-27) March 25, 1954 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 388)

Senate Seats Up For Election

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALA.	Sparkman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?
ARK.	McClellan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIF.	Kuchel (R)	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
COLO.*	Johnson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
DEL.	Frear (D)	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
GA.	Russell (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO	Dworshak (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ILL.	Douglas (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA	Gillette (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KAN.	Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
KY.	Cooper (R)	Y	✓	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
LA.	Ellender (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MAINE	Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MASS.	Saitonstall (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
MICH.	Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
MINN.	Humphrey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y	Y	N
MISS.	Eastland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
MONT.	Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y	X	Y	Y	X

*--Not seeking Senate election
 **--Defeated in primary

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NEB.*	Bowring (R)	--	Y	--	--	--	--	--	N	N	--
	xxButler (R)	N	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N
N.H.	Bridges (R)	X	Y	?	N	Y	X	✓	N	N	?
N.H.	Upton (R)	Y	✓	--	--	--	Y	N	N	N	N
N.J.*	Hendrickson (R)	✓	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
N.M.	Anderson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
N.C.**	Lennon (D)	N	Y	Y	--	--	X	✓	Y	Y	?
N.C.*	Ervin (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OHIO	Burke (D)	Y	Y	--	--	--	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OKLA.	Kerr (D)	✓	✓	Y	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ORE.	Cordon (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
R.I.	Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
S.C.	Maybank (D)	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	N
S.D.	Mundt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TENN.	Kefauver (D)	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TEX.	Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VA.	Robertson (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
W.VA.	Neely (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYO.X	Hunt (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N

x--Died June 19, 1954
 xx--Died July 1, 1954

Representatives Running For Senate

HOUSE ROLL-CALL VOTES

1. St. Lawrence Seaway. Passed, 241-156 (R 144-64; D 96-94) May 6, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 584)
2. Authorize 35,000 new public housing starts a year for fiscal 1955-58. Rejected, 170-211 (R 48-150; D 127-61) April 2, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 454.)
3. Increase fiscal 1954 Air Force appropriations by \$1.2 billion. Rejected, 161-230 (R 5-196; D 156-33) July 2, 1953. (CQ Almanac, 1953, p. 74)
4. Reduce from \$195 million to \$140 million 1954 authorization for soil conservation. Rejected, 196-201 (R 151-54; D 44-146) May 20, 1953. (CQ Almanac, 1953, p. 74.)
5. Confirm states' title to tidelands. Passed, 285-108 (R 188-18; D 97-89) April 1, 1953. (CQ Almanac, 1953, p. 74.)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CALIF.	Yorty (D)	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DEL.	Warrington (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA	Martin (R)	✓	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	✓
MASS.	Philbin (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONT.	D'Ewart (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEB.	Curtis (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
	Braska (R)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
N.H.	Cotton (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
N.J.	Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
N.J.	Case (R)	--	--	N	Y	N	✓	--	--	?	Y
OHIO	Bender (R)	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TENN.	Sutton (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	X	Y	N	N	N
WYO.	Harrison (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y

6. Hawaiian statehood. Passed 274-136 (R 177-37; D 97-100) March 10, 1953. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 74.)
7. Eliminate tax cuts on stockholders' dividend income and substitute personal income tax exemption hike from \$600 to \$700. Rejected, 204-210 (R 10-201; D 193-9) March 18, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 352.)
8. Recommit Mexican Farm Labor recruitment bill. Rejected, 151-250 (R 42-164; D 114-85) March 2, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 286.)
9. Niagara River Power bill. Passed, 262-120 (R 182-18; D 80-101) July 9, 1953. (CQ Almanac, 1953, p. 400.)
10. Raise national debt limit from \$275 billion to \$290 billion. Passed, 239-158 (R 169-33; D 69-125) July 31, 1953. (CQ Almanac 1953, p. 74.)

KEY

Y	Vote for	✓	Stand for
N	Vote against	X	Stand against
?	Not recorded	--	Not then a Member

Note: The manner in which an issue comes to a vote sometimes changes the meaning of a "yea" or "nay." Vote descriptions refer to CQ Weekly Report and Almanac pages which should be checked for details of issues before a comparison of stands is made.

Chart III

TRAINING FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates (1912-52),
with their prior political experience
as Vice-President, Governor or in Congress.

Presidential Candidates

(Winners in Capital letters)

Republican	Democratic
1912 Wm. H. Taft (Ohio)	WOODROW WILSON (N.J.) Governor
1916 Charles E. Hughes (N.Y.) Governor	WOODROW WILSON
1920 WARREN G. HARDING (Ohio) Senator	James M. Cox (Ohio) Governor & Rep.
1924 CALVIN COOLIDGE (Mass.) Vice-Pres. & Governor	John W. Davis (W.Va.) Representative
1928 HERBERT HOOVER (Calif.)	Alfred E. Smith (N.Y.) Governor
1932 Herbert Hoover	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (N.Y.) Governor
1936 Alfred M. Landon (Kan.) Governor	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
1940 Wendell L. Willkie (Ind.)	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
1944 Thomas E. Dewey (N.Y.) Governor	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
1948 Thomas E. Dewey	HARRY S. TRUMAN (Mo.) Vice-Pres. & Senator
1952 DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (Kan.)	Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.) Governor

Vice-Presidential Candidates

Republican	Democratic
1912 James S. Sherman (N.Y.) Representative	THOMAS R. MARSHALL (Ind.) Governor
1916 Charles W. Fairbanks (Ind.) Vice-Pres. & Senator	THOMAS R. MARSHALL (Ind.)
1920 CALVIN COOLIDGE (Mass.) Governor	Franklin D. Roosevelt (N.Y.)
1924 CHARLES G. DAWES (Ill.)	Charles W. Bryan (Neb.) Governor
1928 CHARLES CURTIS (Kan.) Senator & Rep.	Joseph T. Robinson (Ark.) Senator, Governor & Rep.
1932 Charles Curtis	JOHN N. GARNER (Tex.) Representative
1936 Frank Knox (Ill.)	JOHN NANCE GARNER
1940 Charles L. McNary (Ore.) Senator	HENRY A. WALLACE (Iowa)
1944 John W. Bricker (Ohio) Governor	HARRY S. TRUMAN (Mo.) Senator
1948 Earl Warren (Calif.) Governor	ALBEN W. BARKLEY (Ky.) Senator & Rep.
1952 RICHARD M. NIXON (Calif.) Senator & Rep.	John J. Sparkman (Ala.) Senator & Rep.

1954 Senate, Governors Races

State	Primary Date	Runoff Primary Date	Sens. Whose Terms Expire	Govs. Whose Terms Expire
Ill.	April 13		Douglas (D)	
N.J.	30		Hendrickson (R)	
Ala.	May 4	June 1	Sparkman (D)	Gordon Persons (D)
Fla.	4	May 25		**Charley E. Johns (D)
Ind.	4			
N.M.	4		Anderson (D)	Edwin L. Mechem (R)
Ohio	4		*Burke (D)	Frank J. Lausche (D)
Pa.	18			John S. Fine (R)
Ore.	21		Cordon (R)	**Paul Patterson (R)
N.C.	29		*Lennon (D)	
			*Ervin (D)	
Nev.	June 1			Charles H. Russell (R)
S.D.	1		Mundt (R)	Sigurd Anderson (R)
Iowa	7		Gillette (D)	Wm. S. Beardsley (R)
Calif.	8		*Kuchel (R)	**Goodwin J. Knight (R)
S.C.	8		Maybank (D)	James F. Byrnes (D)
Maine	21		Smith (R)	Burton M. Cross (R)
Md.	28			Theodore R. McKeldin (R)
N.D.	29			Norman Brunsdale (R)
Okl.	July 6	July 27	Kerr (D)	Johnston Murray (D)
Va.	13	Aug. 17	Robertson (D)	
Mont.	20		Murray (D)	
Tex.	24	Aug. 28	Johnson (D)	Allan Shivers (D)
Ark.	27	Aug. 10	McClellan (D)	Francis Cherry (D)
La.	27	Aug. 31	Ellender, Sr. (D)	
Kan.	Aug. 3		Schoeppel (R)	Edward F. Arn (R)
Mich.	3		Ferguson (R)	G. Mennen Williams (D)
Mo.	3			
W.Va.	3		Neely (D)	
Tenn.	5		Kefauver (D)	Frank G. Clement (D)
Ky.	7		Cooper (R)	
Idaho	10		Dworshak (R)	Len B. Jordan (R)
Neb.	10		*Bowring (R)	Robert B. Crosby (R)
			*Butler (R)	
Wyo.	17		*Crippa (R)	**C. J. Rogers (R)
Miss.	24	Sept. 14	Eastland (D)	
Ariz.	Sept. 7			Howard Pyle (R)
Ga.	8	Sept. 29	Russell (D)	Herman Talmadge (D)
Colo.	14		Johnson (D)	Dan Thornton (R)
Mass.	14		Saltonstall (R)	Christian A. Herter (R)
Minn.	14		Humphrey (D)	C. Elmer Anderson (R)
N.H.	14		Bridges (R)	Hugh Gregg (R)
			*Upton (R)	
N.Y.	14			
Utah	14			Lee E. Emerson (R)
Vt.	14			
Wash.	14			
Wis.	14			Walter J. Kohler (R)
R.I.	D 20 R 29		Green (D)	Dennis J. Roberts (D)
State Nominating Conventions				
Conn.				John Davis Lodge (R)
Del.			Frear (D)	
N.Y. (for Gov.)				Thomas E. Dewey (R)
GENERAL ELECTION: Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1954, in all states except Maine, which will hold its election on Monday, Sept. 13.				
NOTES: *Serving by appointment **Acting Governor ‡Died July 1, 1954				



pressures on congress

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COAL IGNITES LOBBY FIRES

Despite Washington's sizzling mid-summer heat, Congress and the Administration are reserving a share of their worrying time for -- coal. Active lobbies are seeing that the fuel problem gets attention. Economic facts, they say, make it clear that their hard-pressed industry is riding on the coat-tails of disaster.

The powerful coal bloc, which includes ex-legislators, former federal officials, labor leaders and company presidents, is currently lobbying to inform Congress that its industry is "acutely sick" due to a declining share of the energy market. It is fighting hard for a program of government aid to encourage output of 450 million tons yearly.

The bloc's efforts toward this objective made news June 29, when a group of Republican Congressmen from coal-producing states, together with leaders of the industry, met with President Eisenhower to discuss coal problems.

The GOP legislators included: Sen. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), a Pennsylvania delegation including Reps. James E. Van Zandt, Leon H. Gavin, John P. Saylor, Louis E. Graham, Richard M. Simpson, and Walter M. Mumma, and Reps. Will E. Neal (W.Va.) and William C. Wampler (Va.).

Sen. Cooper, spokesman for the group, left a long memorandum with the President stressing the industry's problems and outlining the group's proposals for federal action.

MOODY'S EFFORTS

This meeting is said to have resulted primarily from the efforts of one of the industry's representatives in Washington -- Joseph Moody, president of Southern Coal Producers' Association. Moody, a legislative specialist who is from Connecticut, is regarded by many on Capitol Hill as one of the most effective in his field.

Moody told CQ July 6 that, since the change of Administrations, the coal bloc has been seeking "a friendly court" with the White House, and "establishment of a pipeline to the Administration was one major reason for our visit to the White House."

It was Moody, others told CQ, who voiced the idea of the White House visit to Sen. Cooper. Coal operators and miners are particularly well organized in Cooper's home state of Kentucky, where the Senator will seek reelection in November.

At the same time, Moody and other southern coal representatives interested several top Administration officials in the meeting. Among these officials: Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization; Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks; and Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey (who is former board chairman of M. A. Hanna Co. which, through stock ownership, controls the nation's largest single coal producer -- Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co.).

These men, together with Cooper, "put on the pressure and convinced the White House our cause is important," Moody said. At the resulting meeting with the President, the coal officials and Congressmen suggested creation of a special committee to help develop coal policy. The President subsequently was reported as being "sympathetic."

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Problems the policy is designed to alleviate were outlined in the memorandum presented to the President. Prepared in Southern Coal Producers' Association offices and now being distributed widely to editors and thought molders across the country, the memo drew the following picture:

Although the coal industry is vital to the national economy and defense, its share of the energy market is decreasing, and production has dropped by one-third. "Many mines are closing, with losses to owners, employees, local communities and the public generally, and railroads are suffering from loss of coal traffic."

The legislative program which the coal bloc is supporting as a solution to these problems, cuts across several top issues, both domestic and international. One leading proposal, for example, is that the government limit imports of foreign residual oil, which the industry regards as "unfair competition." In pursuit of this goal, the bloc has become one of the more influential members of the anti-reciprocal-trade coalition which plans to continue the fight against freer trade during the next session of Congress.

The bloc also wants the U.S. government to: Take steps to help insure "more efficient" refining in Venezuela, which would restrict the quantity of residual oil produced there; require European governments to remove imports restrictions "which discriminate" against U.S. coal; and "carefully appraise financing or aiding of foreign coal developments."

Domestically, the bloc wants Congress and the Administration to: Protect coal from "excessive" natural gas competition; require use of coal, where available, in government installations; sponsor policies to limit freight rates on coal; and finance cooperative research to promote the use of coal.

A host of bills, incorporating many of these proposals, are pending in Congress. One Hill spokesman told CQ

that the White House meeting may spur action on some of this proposed legislation, and may also lead to introduction of new measures.

WHO'S WHO IN BLOC

Regardless of whether any action comes during the present session, the bloc intends to wage an all-out drive for adoption of its program, CQ was told. Participating members, besides Southern Coal, will be National Coal Association, Bituminous Coal Institute, Bituminous Coal Operators Association, the Coal Executives Conference, and United Mine Workers of America (Ind.).

Some idea of the lobbying strength which will be marshalled for this drive can be obtained from a look at the bloc's individual members:

OPERATORS' GROUP

Southern Coal Producers' Association: Speaking for coal operators in five Southern states (Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama), Southern Coal is considerably smaller than its big sister, National Coal. However, it is said to pack a powerful legislative punch.

Formed in 1941, it now represents 30 per cent of national coal output. This volume is produced by member-operators of 1,100 mines and 320 companies.

The Association's headquarters, located in a suite of offices in the Southern Building in Washington, serves as "listening post" for the operators on legislative matters. Moody handles the main burden of legislative work himself.

Southern Coal concentrates most of its attention on legislation directly affecting the industry, Moody told CQ. However, it occasionally lobbies actively on more general issues. Along with other coal bloc members, for example, it waged an unsuccessful fight against the St. Lawrence Seaway.

BLOC'S KINGPIN

National Coal Association. Just a few floors above Southern Coal's offices is a larger suite housing the headquarters of National Coal. Now in its 37th year, National is a federation of district coal operators' associations as well as of individual companies. Its membership includes most of the large and many of the small bituminous producers in all major coal-producing areas. Representing approximately 70 per cent of the nation's commercial tonnage, National is undoubtedly the most powerful lobby for the industry in Washington.

Much of NCA's lobbying strength is said to result from the work of two ex-Congressmen now employed by the Association. One is Tom Pickett (D Tex., 1945-52), executive vice president; the other, Carter Manasco (D Ala., 1941-49), legislative representative.

Pickett, a native Texan, is an enthusiastic free-enterpriser who packs fervor into the fight for a "more equitable" coal policy. He spends much time traveling to stir up interest in the causes of coal.

During his stint in Congress, the 48-year-old Pickett was a leading opponent of the St. Lawrence Seaway. He was hired by National Coal in 1952. The big, rangy ex-lawyer still regards himself as a "conservative Democrat" (it is the bloc of Southern Democrats in Congress, incidentally, that the coal organizations consider their strongest legislative support).

Both Pickett and Manasco have many personal friends in both political parties. Manasco, also a lawyer, and a former member of the Alabama House of Representatives, has the specific assignment of carrying the legislative ball for NCA in Congress.

Although National Coal officials did not participate in the June 9 White House meeting, they are cooperating closely with Southern Coal and other bloc members on most problems. NCA is currently spearheading what is probably the most intensive "education" drive for passage of the oil import quota. Bills calling for such a quota, introduced by more than 30 House members, are said to be based on a draft prepared in NCA offices.

NCA is a sparkplug of a coalition formed to fight to obtain adoption of the import quota. Known as the Foreign Oil Policy Committee, it is a closely-knit team of coal, oil, railroad, labor and small business interests. FOPC, in turn, is closely linked to the Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, prime mover in the high tariff drive.

PUBLICITY ARM

Through its publicity arm, the Bituminous Coal Institute, NCA wages a continuing public relations and "educational" campaign. This consists of advertising, press information, motion pictures and an active speakers' bureau.

Other of NCA's 10 departments handle such vital matters as the never-ceasing fight for "adequate" percentage depletion allowances in tax legislation. "The principle of percentage depletion is constantly under attack. The full force of the Association and its membership will be kept behind it to the end that the coal industry will be fairly treated," said one spokesman.

EXECUTIVES' CONFERENCE

Over the years, its own members say, the coal bloc has had one serious weakness: Lack of administrative cohesion. At present, the industry is represented by a variety of organizations, each of which grew out of some special phase of coal mining.

Coal lobbyists believe that one answer to this may be the Coal Executives' Conference. Formed last April, the group consists of 45 presidents of major producing companies.

Coal labor finds its representation in the bloc through John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers (Ind.). While Southern Coal and NCA are frequently at loggerheads with UMW over labor issues, they all stick together on the major phases of the industry's legislative program.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE FILES

Ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla., 1933-50) has registered again under the lobby law. Filing for the Tomoka Land Co., a Delaware Corporation which also registered, he said he was interested in obtaining modification of certain passages of the Administration tax bill.

The former Congressman has previously registered as agent for Alaska Statehood Committee, Government of Guam, U.S. Air Lines, Fort Lauderdale Air Lines, Florida Citrus Mutual and West Coast Navigation District (CQ Almanac, 1952, 1953; CQ Weekly Report, p. 762).

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

Registrant. CHARLES W. DAVIS (attorney), 1 N. La-Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill. Filed 6/30/54.

Employer. The Copley Press, Inc., 428 Downer Pl., Aurora, Ill.

Legislative Interest. Provisions of 1954 revenue revision bill relating to corporate distributions and adjustments, including corporate liquidations.

Salary. Travel expenses and quantum meruit based upon time spent.

Previous Registration. John Stuart; Clearing Industrial District, Inc.; Chicago Bridge and Iron Co. (CQ Weekly Reports, pp. 244, 507, 539.)

Registrant. ROWLAND F. KIRKS (attorney), 1026 17th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Filed 7/2/54.

Employer. National Automobile Dealers Association, 1026 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest. "Any legislation affecting retail automobile and truck dealers."

Salary. As a regular employee there is no breakdown in salary for legislative duties.

Expenses. Indefinite.

Registrant. J. HARDIN PETERSON (Attorney), Lakeland, Fla. Filed 7/2/54.

Employer. Tomoka Land Company, 8-10 W. Center St., Sebring, Fla.

Legislative Interest. "Modification of Section 1237, HR 8300 making same applicable to corporations on lands held more than 10 years" and similar legislation.

Salary. \$500 retainer and legal fees.

Expenses. Telephone, telegraph, travel and per diem not to exceed \$100 per day; all estimated not to exceed \$400.

Previous Registrations. Alaska Statehood Committee; Government of Guam; U.S. Air Lines; Fort Lauderdale Air Lines (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 442, 445). Florida Citrus Mutual (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 601) West Coast Inland Navigation District (CQ Weekly Report, p. 762).

Registrant. EDWARD L. WILSON, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill. Filed 7/2/54.

Employer. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.

Legislative Interest. "Housing Act of 1954" (HR 7839; S 1476) as well as all legislation affecting housing.

Salary. Portion allocated to legislative activity: \$150.

Expenses. \$1,000 quarterly.

Previous Registrations. Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 696.)

Law And Public Relations

Registrant. PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON, and GARRISON, New York 22, N. Y. Filed 7/2/54.

Employer. Fifty Broadway Building, Inc., 50 Broadway, New York.

Legislative Interest. Representation in connection with obtaining an amendment to proposed provisions in HR 8300 regarding corporate liquidation.

Salary. "Indeterminate."

Expenses. Nominal disbursements for out-of-pocket expenses.

Previous Registrations. American Fidelity and Casualty Company; Howard F. Knipp (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 582, 607); Blue Cross Commission; Estate of Mary Clark de Brabant; The Sixty Trust; Field Enterprises; Field Foundation, Inc., (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 82, 477, 635, 669).

Registrant. WILKINSON, BOYDEN, CRAGUN and BARKER, 744 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/29/54.

Employer. Klamath Tribe of Indians, Klamath Agency, Ore.

Legislative Interest. Supporting HR 9188; seeking amendments to S 3532.

Expenses. Travel, printing, telephone, telegraph, not to exceed \$1,000.

Previous Registrations. C. W. Carlstrom (1953); Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians (1953); Arapaho Indian Tribe (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 596); Southern Ute Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation; Indians of California; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho (CQ Weekly Reports, pp. 539, 573).

Organizations

Registrant. MOBILE HOMES MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 20 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Filed 7/2/54.

Employer. MHMA is a trade association composed of 147 associate members and 56 active members.

Legislative Interest. "Housing Act of 1954" (HR 7839; S 1476) as well as all legislation affecting housing.

Expenses. Anticipated \$5,000 for personnel.

Registrant. TOMOKA LAND COMPANY, 8-10 W. Center St., Sebring, Fla., Filed 7/2/54.

Legislative Interest. "Modification of Section 1237, HR 8300 making same applicable to corporations on lands held more than 10 years" and similar legislation.

Expenses. \$500 retainer and legal fees to J. Hardin Peterson and telephone, telegraph, travel and per diem not to exceed \$100 per day; all estimated not to exceed \$400.

PRESSURE POINTS

Postal Pay. The National Federation of Post Office Clerks July 2 called on members to urge their Congressmen to sign Discharge Petition 9. This was introduced June 30 by Rep. Harold C. Hagen (R Minn.) to bring the postal pay bill (HR 9245) to the floor from the House Rules Committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 830).

Veterans' Hospitalization. The American Legion July 2 attacked what it called "the American Medical Association's fight against veterans' hospitalization." The Legion charged the AMA's position on non-service-connected cases was "part of the sordid plan to destroy VA medical and hospital treatment for the non-service-connected veteran -- broke and dying as he may be -- and to let him shift for himself."

AEC-TVA. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) charged in the July 5 issue of Trainman News that President Eisenhower's order for the AEC to negotiate for power with a private utility combine would lead to "private profit at the expense of the American taxpayer."

Parcel Post. The National Retail Dry Goods Association, a member organization of the National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, June 29 called on the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to express itself on HR 2685, a bill under consideration to reinstate size and weight limitations on parcel post in effect until October 1951. The Association charged the Committee with "trying to avoid a vote on the issue" and declared, "We believe we are entitled to a decision" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 604).

McCarthy Censure. The National Committee for an Effective Congress, in its July 2 Congressional Report, called for "public sentiment" to be "communicated to the Hill" in support of S Res 261, a resolution introduced June 11 by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) to strip Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of his committee and subcommittee chairmanships (CQ Weekly Report, p. 770).

Unemployment. The National Planning Association July 3 said unemployment would nearly double over the next year and urged the government to consider action to end "inexcusable" idleness of part of the nation's gigantic production machinery. The Association stated that national production was running about \$15 billion below capacity, that there were "idle resources in men, plants and materials" available, and that "it simply makes no sense to contend that national defense programs must be reduced for economic reasons."

National Economy. The CIO July 6, in its monthly Economic Outlook, declared that wage increases and welfare benefits being negotiated this year "offer the quickest and most direct" way to support the "sagging economy." It put the blame for the business slump on a failure of consumer purchasing power to keep pace with the nation's ability to produce.

Security. The Federation of American Scientists July 5, in a statement sharply critical of the Atomic Energy Commission's 4-1 ruling that Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was a security risk, urged President Eisenhower to name a special board for re-examination of the federal security program. Dr. Ernest C. Pollard, Yale

University physicist who heads the Federation, released the statement calling for "a board of responsible citizens of various backgrounds" to reassess the program for guarding secrets (CQ Weekly Report, p. 830).

Labor Abuses. Clem D. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, July 5 called on both management and labor to help halt "abuses" of union welfare funds. He urged the two groups to "contribute their knowledge, gained from experience with such plans," to Congressional committees now studying such programs.

Earlier David Dubinsky, American Federation of Labor vice president, July 4 urged organized labor to support legislation to curb "squandering and misuse" of welfare funds by "racketeering elements."

Women's Clubs Convention. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, at its biennial convention June 27-July 2, in St. Louis, adopted as major planks in its program for legislative support in the next two years:

Removal and prevention of all discrimination against women on the basis of age, sex, or marital status

An equal rights amendment, jury service for women, and equal pay for comparable work

Strengthening the UN, advancing international economic development through technical assistance and the reduction of trade barriers, and bolstering NATO.

Housing. The U.S. must build from 2 to 2.4 million houses annually in the next 15 years if slums and substandard dwellings are to be eliminated, according to an article in "The Housing Yearbook," published July 11 by the National Housing Conference. Dr. William L. C. Wheaton, professor of city planning at the University of Pennsylvania and a former special assistant to the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, is the author. He said that "at present levels of construction...we will have more substandard housing in 1970 than in 1950."

NAACP CONVENTION

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its 45th annual convention June 29-July 4 in Dallas. (For background on NAACP, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 699.)

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, July 3 announced that NAACP will bring suits in Texas against job discrimination by labor unions.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, U.S. member of the United Nations Secretariat and Nobel Prize winner, July 4 hailed the loyalty and patriotism of the American Negro as assurance to the nation that "in the very hour of its sternest challenge" there would be no disunity.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, July 4 credited the recent Supreme Court anti-segregation ruling with bringing about a "new confidence in American democracy."

Major resolutions adopted July 3 included:

A call for the Administration to support nationalist movements among colonial peoples "because independence is the best answer to Communist intrigue"

A ban on cooperation by NAACP members with Communist-controlled unions

A request that the President "try to fill his campaign pledge of opposition to the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act."



(JULY 2 - 8)

around the capitol

CHINA UN SEAT

President Eisenhower July 7 agreed with Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) that Communist China should be kept out of the United Nations. But the President declined to commit himself on Knowland's demand that the U.S. withdraw from the UN if Red China is admitted (CQ Weekly Report, p. 830).

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said July 8 that the U.S. would, if necessary, veto admission of Red China to the Security Council.

Senate Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) said July 2 that the nation "will refuse to support the United Nations if Communist China becomes a member." In the ensuing debate, Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), and Wayne Morse (I Ore.) questioned the wisdom of advance commitments to leave the UN, although opposing Red China's admission.

Rep. Kit Clardy (R Mich.) July 6 introduced H Res 613 to express the sense of the House that the U.S. should withdraw from the UN if Red China is admitted. Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) introduced H J Res 557 to require withdrawal. Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) July 1 introduced a similar measure, S J Res 171.

Knowland July 8 submitted an amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill (HR 9678) to reiterate Congress' opposition to Red China's admission. He would, however, omit any directive for automatic withdrawal from the UN if Red China is admitted.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and other Democrats debated foreign policy with Knowland July 8. Mansfield objected to what he called "multiple voices...on foreign policy." He said the U.S. should not have participated in the Geneva conference. Knowland called for bipartisanship, but Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said he hoped Democrats would continue to be critical.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

DIVIDEND TAX RELIEF

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said July 3 he "absolutely" will insist on the inclusion in the pending tax bill (HR 8300) of the full dividend tax relief provision voted by the House. The Senate cut most of that provision out of the bill (CQ Weekly Report, p. 845).

FARM BILL PRESSURE?

Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.), an advocate of rigid price supports for basic farm commodities, said July 8 that he had heard Republican complaints of "terrific pressures and stringent disciplinary action" in behalf of the Administration's proposals for flexible supports. (For House action upholding a modified form of flexible supports, see page 879, this issue.)

LATTIMORE INDICTMENT

The U.S. Court of Appeals July 8 upheld dismissal of two counts of a perjury indictment against Owen Lattimore for his testimony in a 1951-52 investigation of U.S. Far Eastern policy by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 254-56.) By 8-1 votes, the Court said the counts -- based on testimony on Communist sympathy and Lattimore's visit to Communist China -- were too vague. The Court voted 5-4 to reinstate two subsidiary counts of the indictment. Three counts are still in effect.

PUERTO RICANS SENTENCED

Four Puerto Rican terrorists who March 1 shot and wounded five Members of the House of Representatives were sentenced in U.S. District Court July 8. Mrs. Lolita Lebron, found guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon, was sentenced to serve from 16 years, eight months to 50 years. Her three companions -- Rafael Cancel Miranda, Andres Figueroa Cordero and Irving Flores Rodriguez -- convicted of assault with intent to kill as well as assault with a dangerous weapon -- were given 25 to 75-year terms (CQ Weekly Report, p. 796.)

DROUGHT RELIEF ABUSE?

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) July 16 criticized grants of federal drought aid to the King Ranch of Texas, which he called "fabulously rich." In a second floor speech July 7 Williams said the Senate Agriculture Committee should find out how many "millionaire ranchers" have benefited from the drought-aid program, which he said was intended to help "destitute farmers."

NEW STATE CURB

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) said July 5 he planned to offer a Constitutional amendment which would stiffen the requirements governing admission of states to the union. Under his plan, new states would have to be approved by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and three-fourths of the states. These requirements are the same as those now prescribed for amending the Constitution. Only a simple majority vote in each house and the President's approval are needed at present.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:
William H. Brett of Ohio, Director of the Mint, July 2.
Lewis G. Castle of Minnesota, Administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, July 2.
Robert T. Secrest of Ohio, member of the Federal Trade Commission, July 2.
William F. Tompkins of New Jersey, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, July 2.
John H. Winchell of Colorado, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, July 2.
Frederick Stueck of Missouri, member of the Federal Power Commission, July 7.



(JULY 2 - 7)

the executive branch

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

President Eisenhower asked Congress to appropriate the following supplemental funds:

July 2 -- \$60,000, General Services Administration, for motor pools; \$9,296,561, for claims against U.S.; \$350,000, Labor Department, to recruit Mexican farm labor.

July 7 -- \$1,416,297, Commerce Department, to survey construction industry, for capital improvements at Washington National Airport, and to pay owners of land condemned for an airport which later was abandoned; \$110,000, Labor Department, to participate in the construction survey.

July 8 -- \$39,425,000, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for hospital construction and survey grants, education conferences, education research contracts, and studies by the National Advisory Committee on Education.

ATOMIC ENERGY STRIKE

President Eisenhower July 8 appointed a three-man board to investigate a strike at atomic energy plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky. Appointment of the fact-finding board is a preliminary step required before invoking injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley labor law.

PRIVATE BILL VETOED

President Eisenhower July 3 vetoed a private bill (HR 3350) that would give Veterans Administration hospital care to a United States citizen who served in the Canadian Air Force in World War II. The bill would provide treatment for Ralston E. Harry of Oklahoma City, who was severely injured in an auto accident four years after his discharge from Canadian forces.

FISH FILLET IMPORTS

President Eisenhower July 2 turned down a Tariff Commission recommendation for an increase in the duty on imported ground fish fillets. He also rejected the Commission's request for an annual quota on imports. Mr. Eisenhower said a new product, frozen fish sticks, has been introduced since the Commission prepared its report. He said Americans may consume almost 50 per cent more seafood within a few years because of the new development, and "it would be a disservice to the long-run interest of the entire ground fish industry to limit the imports of ground fish fillets in these circumstances.

UNITED FRUIT TRUST SUIT

The Justice Department July 2 filed a civil anti-trust suit against the United Fruit Company, charging monopolistic practices in production and marketing of bananas. The firm's president, Kenneth H. Redmond, July 3 denied the charges and said the government was trying to "penalize us" for investing in under-developed nations. United Fruit's activities were an issue in the Guatemalan war.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower July 7 told his 43rd White House news conference he is "completely and unalterably" opposed to letting Communist China into the UN and believes 95 per cent of the American people share his views. But he added he is not ready to say the U.S. should withdraw if Red China is admitted, as suggested by Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) (CQ Weekly Report, p. 830).

The President also:

Said a strike at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., atomic plants would be a serious thing but that he hoped his July 6 action setting up an emergency fact finding board would encourage the strikers to return to work

Declared indications are that Congress will enact a program based on his proposals. He said he would be glad to praise the legislative record of Congress if it proves as good as he expects. He added he expects this record -- rather than communism -- to be the issue in the November elections

Called the House-approved farm bill (HR 9680) an administration victory

Voiced complete confidence in the integrity, loyalty and efficiency of CIA head Allen Dulles

Said he hadn't given up hope of Hawaiian statehood in this session of Congress

Declared he would welcome Tennessee's Gov. Frank G. Clement (D) if he came to see him about TVA.

U.S. OUSTS SOVIETS

The State Department announced July 5 three Soviet diplomats have been ousted from the U.S. since February on espionage charges. Two American attaches have been ousted from Moscow, apparently in retaliation but the Department said the Russians had "no foundation whatsoever" for the charges of spying leveled against the Americans.

HOOVER PROBE OF CIA

Former President Herbert Hoover July 4 said his Government Reorganization Commission will study the "structure and administration" of the Central Intelligence Agency, which Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said June 2 had been infiltrated by Communists. Retired Gen. Mark Clark, former Far East commander, was named to head the "task force" assigned to the study. CIA head Allen Dulles, who has disputed Sen. McCarthy's charge, said he "welcomed" the announcement. Sen. McCarthy, returning from an 18-day vacation July 6, said he might turn over to the "task force" the evidence on which he based his charges against the CIA.

FARM SURPLUS INVESTMENT

The Agriculture Department July 6 said the federal investment in agricultural surpluses under price supports was \$6,109,295,000 May 31, down \$79,443,000 from April 30.



(JULY 2 - 8)

political notes

OKLAHOMA PRIMARY

Three runoff contests are set for July 27 in the wake of Oklahoma's primary election July 6. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D) vs. former Gov. Roy J. Turner (D) for the Senate Democratic nomination; Raymond H. Fields, Guymon publisher, vs. Fred M. Mock of Oklahoma City, former U.S. district attorney, for the Senate Republican nomination; State Sen. Raymond Gary (D) of Madill and William O. Coe, Oklahoma City attorney, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. (For details, see p. 865).

In one of the most hotly contested campaigns in Oklahoma political history, Kerr polled about 5,000 votes less than a clear majority. With 75 precincts unreported, it was Kerr, 228,028; Turner, 193,022; six others approximately 40,000. In the Democratic gubernatorial race, with 75 precincts unreported, Coe's unofficial tally was 146,977 to 144,565 for Gary. Gov. Johnston Murray (D) was barred by law from succeeding himself; his wife, Mrs. Willie E. Murray (D), placed seventh in a field of sixteen.

Reuben K. Sparks, Woodward attorney, won the Republican gubernatorial nomination. All incumbent Congressmen were renominated, four over opposition. In two contested Republican primaries, in the First District Ben Crowley, Tulsa real estate man, defeated George E. Norvell of Tulsa; in the Fifth, George E. Young, El Reno merchant, downed John M. Hazlitt of Pauls Valley. An estimated 500,000 Oklahomans voted.

McCLELLAN PRAISED

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) has received 43 letters from fellow Democratic Senators commending him for his conduct in the recent Army-McCarthy hearings. McClellan is opposed in the Aug. 10 primary by ex-Gov. Sid McMath (D) (see page 860).

STATE ROUNDUP

FLORIDA: Bill Bendrix, former Ku Klux Klan leader who ran unsuccessfully in the Democratic gubernatorial primary in 1952, has announced he is a write-in candidate in the gubernatorial race as an independent segregation candidate. Marvin Strickland, Jacksonville businessman, is running for governor on a "states' rights ticket stressing segregation in the public school system." Neither name will appear on the ballot because Florida law allows ballot space only to formally certified candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties.

GEORGIA: Tom Linder, State Commissioner of Agriculture and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, is one of the plaintiffs in the Harriss-Moore-Linder case, on the basis of which the Supreme Court June 7 upheld the lobby law's registration provision. The Department of Justice told CQ July 1 it plans to continue its prosecution of the case (CQ Weekly Report, p. 728,827).

Mrs. Grace W. Thomas, 44-year-old Atlanta attorney the ninth candidate to qualify for the Democratic gubernatorial primary, is running on an anti-segregation platform.

MASSACHUSETTS: Rep. Philip J. Philbin (D Mass.), previously mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for the seat of Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.),

The Winners

OKLAHOMA PRIMARY -- JULY 6

Republicans

Democrats

(Incumbents in capital letters)

GOVERNOR

Reuben K. Sparks

**William O. Coe

**Raymond Gary

SENATE

**Raymond H. Fields

**ROBERT S. KERR

**Fred M. Mock

**Roy J. Turner

HOUSE

1st PAGE BELCHER

Ben Crowley

2nd Percy Butler

ED EDMONDSON

3rd Jasper N. Butler

CARL ALBERT

4th Owen E. Acton

TOM STEED

5th George E. Young

JOHN JARMAN

6th Reece L. Russell

VICTOR WICKERSHAM

**--Candidate to be decided by runoff election July 27.

announced July 7 he will seek re-election in the Third District (see page 862).

NEW JERSEY: Former Rep. Clifford P. Case (R), Republican nominee for Senator, said July 7 that if elected he will vote against continuing Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R) as Chairman, or as a member of the Government Operations Committee "or any other committee with similar functions."

NEW YORK: Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP) announced July 7 he is an independent candidate for the 18th District seat of Rep. James G. Donovan a Democrat who also has Republican support. Marcantonio was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1934, re-elected with Republican, Democratic and American Labor Party support in 1944, with Democratic and ALP support in 1946, and on the ALP ticket in 1948. Donovan, with Republican and Democratic endorsement, defeated Marcantonio in 1950; Marcantonio did not seek election in 1952.

TENNESSEE: Ray H. Jenkins (R), committee counsel of the Army-McCarthy investigations, announced July 3 that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination to the Senate.

TEXAS: James C. Wright, Jr. (D), Weatherford sales promoter who is running against Rep. Wingate Lucas (D) of Fort Worth in the July 24 Democratic primary, June 30 labeled mail fraud charges which had been filed against him and his firm "a political move" on the part of Lucas and his supporters. Lucas denied any knowledge of the charges.

VIRGINIA: A Second District Republican convention in Norfolk July 3 chose George V. Credle, jr., Norfolk attorney, as its candidate to oppose Rep. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D) in the November general election.

NEBRASKA SENATE RACE

Nebraska political circles have been in an uproar since the death on July 1 of Sen. Hugh Butler (R), 76, the state's dominant political figure. Butler's death put in the center of the political stage Gov. Robert B. Crosby (R), 43, and Rep. Roman L. Hruska (R), 49, neither of whom held a top political post until last year.

On April 12 Sen. Dwight Griswold (R) died, and on April 16 Crosby appointed Mrs. Eva Bowring (R), veteran Republican leader and vice chairman of the state Republican Central Committee, to serve until November. Mrs. Bowring announced that she would not be a candidate for the remaining two months (November-January) of Griswold's term, nor for the six-year term beginning Jan. 3. Sixteen Republicans and three Democrats have filed for the "short-short" term.

Following Griswold's death, Crosby filed for the six-year Senate term. In his race for the Republican Senate nomination, Crosby, a North Platte lawyer, is opposed by Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R), 48, Minden lawyer who has been in Congress since 1939; former Rep. Terry Carpenter of Scottsbluff, an ex-Democrat; former GOP State Chairman David T. Martin of Kearney, Walter A. Nielsen and James L. Harrison of Omaha, and John P. Overgaard of Lincoln. Candidates for the Democratic nomination are former Gov. Keith Neville of North Platte, State Sen. Joseph V. Benesch of Omaha and Edward A. Dosek of Lincoln.

FILING DEADLINE

Former Rep. Howard H. Buffett (R) and James Quinn (R) of Lincoln unsuccessfully attempted to file for Butler's seat on the night the Senator died, the primary filing deadline. Buffett started a mandamus action on July 2 to force acceptance of his papers, but withdrew it July 6.

On July 3, the GOP Central committee designated freshman Rep. Hruska, by a 33-15 vote over Buffett, to run in November for the four years remaining of Butler's term. Butler, Hruska and Buffett all are from Omaha, which traditionally holds one Senate seat. Once a top political figure in Nebraska and the 1952 state campaign manager for the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R), Buffett's relations with the state committee have been strained by his reluctance to support Eisenhower in 1952. He also helped organize a new political group For America, which is critical of Administration handling of foreign relations (CQ Weekly Report, p. 623).

For the second time in three months Crosby appointed a friend to the Senate: Sam W. Reynolds (R), Omaha businessman and advisor to the governor who will serve from July 3 until the November election.

The Democratic State Committee on July 3 nominated James F. Green, Omaha attorney, as its candidate.

CONGRESSIONAL TIMBER

Two Congressmen and a former Congressman are running for two Senate seats this year.

Hruska has no opposition in the GOP primary for the four-year term. Born in David City, Neb., of Bohemian extraction, Aug. 16, 1904, he received a law degree from Creighton University and since 1929 has been an Omaha attorney. He is a member of the Shrine and of the Unitarian church. In 1944 he was appointed to the Board of

County Commissioners of Douglas County, was chairman (1945-52) when elected to Congress from the Second District. He is a member of the important House Appropriations Committee.

Curtis, Carpenter and Crosby are in a seven-way race for the GOP nomination for the six-year Senate term. The dean of the Nebraska Congressional delegation, 49-year-old Curtis has represented the First (southern) District for 16 years, and is a member of the potent Ways and Means Committee where he has been particularly interested in social security legislation. A native of Minden, Neb., Curtis is a graduate of the University of Nebraska and is a lawyer.

Curtis and Hruska have voted similarly during the single term they have served together in the House. CQ analyses show both have supported the Eisenhower Administration about 75 per cent of the time on roll-call votes. Hruska has voted with his party somewhat more often than Curtis, and his voting participation has been a little higher (see page 893).

CURTIS, HRUSKA VOTING

In 1953 both Curtis and Hruska voted for confirmation of state title to tidelands oil; for Hawaiian statehood, and for private development of the power facilities on the Niagara river. Both voted against a Democratic motion to increase Air Force funds by \$1.2 billion; against a motion to authorize the construction of 35,000 public housing units in 1954, and against a motion to recommit the excess-profits tax extension bill. They also voted to increase the federal debt limit and to cut a soil conservation authorization by \$55 million.

In 1954 both Congressmen favored passage of the St. Lawrence Seaway measure and an amendment to the 1954 farm bill providing for flexible supports at from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity on basic farm crops. Both opposed passage of the Mutual Security authorization measure for 1955; opposed a Democratic motion to eliminate tax cuts on stockholders' dividend income and to substitute a personal income tax exemption hike of \$100, and opposed a motion to recommit the Mexican farm labor recruitment bill.

Carpenter is a 54-year-old Scottsbluff, Neb., businessman who served one term in Congress as a Democrat from 1933-35, and is now a Republican. As a Democrat he failed in bids for governor and the Senate. He was an Eisenhower delegate to the 1952 GOP convention. During his one term in Congress he voted in favor of an arms embargo; for a \$500 million job relief bill; for construction of Muscle Shoals dam; to legalize beer; to invalidate the gold clause; to exempt public plants from a power tax, and against an administration farm relief bill and a 2.5 per cent sales tax.

With the Omaha seat being vacated by Hruska, party nominations will have to be made by Republican and Democratic Congressional committees. Buffett held this seat for eight years, 1943-49 and 1951-53. He was defeated in 1948 by former Rep. Eugene D. O'Sullivan (D). Buffett's voting record indicates that he opposed foreign aid and the extension of the draft, while favoring the Taft-Hartley law and the "peril point" provision in reciprocal trade legislation. His Party Unity percentage ranged from 90 to 100 per cent and his Bipartisan Support percentage from 53-63, as computed by CQ.



(JULY 2-9)

floor action

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FARM PROGRAM

Action. The House July 2 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate, with amendments, an omnibus farm bill (HR 9680 -- H Rept. 1927). A compromise amendment on the issue of rigid vs. flexible supports for five of the six basic commodities was agreed to July 2 on a 228-170 roll-call vote. (For voting see chart, page 884; Senate committee action, p. 888; for earlier debate and floor action, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 842-43.)

The compromise amendment -- which had been agreed to tentatively in the Committee of the Whole July 1 -- would support the five basics (wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts) in 1955 on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity. As reported by the House Agriculture Committee, HR 9680 would have extended rigid supports for the five basics at 90 per cent of parity through 1955. The President proposed allowing flexible supports between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity to take effect, as scheduled under existing law, Jan. 1, 1955. (Under both the compromise and the Administration's proposal, as well as under the Committee's bill, supports for the sixth basic, tobacco, would remain at 90 per cent of parity when marketing quotas are in effect.)

Other provisions of the bill and of the Administration program, notably the "set-aside" of up to \$2.5 billion worth of commodity surpluses, would keep supports at or near 90 per cent of parity even under a flexible scale. (For set-aside and other farm bill provisions, see p. 880).

Debate July 2.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) motion to strike the enacting clause was rejected by voice vote.

The House agreed by voice vote to a Committee amendment to delete provisions for permitting corn farmers to choose, in a 1955 referendum, between rigid and flexible supports for 1956.

Sid Simpson (R Ill.) withdrew an amendment which would have controlled the use of diverted acreage. The amendment would have established a "soil fertility bank," authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to require farmers to devote portions of their land to soil conservation practices in order to qualify for conservation payments and price supports on crops not subject to marketing quotas and acreage allotments.

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) withdrew an amendment to overcome "trade barriers" which he said were disguised as sanitary regulations and in some areas block entry of competitive dairy products.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) amendment to increase milk consumption in the armed forces was ruled out of order as an appropriation in a legislative bill.

Chairman **Clifford R. Hope** (R Kan.) of the Agriculture Committee said he knew of no intention to support potato prices directly. He said the repeal of the ban on potato supports merely would remove potatoes from their "unique position" as the only farm commodity which may not be supported at the Secretary's discretion.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) complained that "you folks in the South have all the rest of us supporting you. It is a tribute...to your ability to shake us all down...But it (the price-support program) is a long way from the South's stand for independence and states rights."

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) said the compromise on basics "repudiated" Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. He said the Administration offered to compromise "in desperation...to avoid outright defeat..."

Advocates of increased dairy supports argued that supports received by dairy farmers should be on a par with supports for feed they buy. But **Thomas G. Abernethy** (D Miss.) said "price supports on unlimited (dairy) production as against comparable price supports on controlled (feed) productions certainly is not equal..."

Other Developments, Reaction. Benson said July 3 that the compromise was "Administration-sponsored... We didn't surrender on principle. We were willing to turn the cart around and start toward flexibility."

Hope said July 2 that defections by Members from wool and dairy areas may have caused defeat of rigid supports.

Sen. **Milton R. Young** (R N.D.) said July 3 that the House vote against rigid supports "is bound to hurt the Republicans in farm states." But Sen. **Karl E. Mundt** (R S.D.), who also advocates rigid supports, said July 3 that "the farm problem...has been...more a sectional issue" than a "clear-cut political issue."

Amendments Agreed To (July 2)

Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.) (finalizing tentative agreement by standing and teller votes in Committee of the Whole July 1) -- Support five of the six basics -- wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts -- on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity in 1955. (Supports for the sixth basic, tobacco, would remain at 90 per cent of parity when marketing quotas are in effect.) Roll call, 228-170.

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) -- Require monthly reports to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the three armed services' secretaries on amounts of surplus dairy products received as donations from the Commodity Credit Corporation under provisions of the bill. Standing, 81-9.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Establish 110 per cent of parity as the maximum support level for shorn wool under the incentive-payments program. Standing, 76-71.

Amendments Rejected (July 2)

Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) -- Delete provisions for instituting, after 1955, a marketing certificate (two-price) system for supporting wheat, if a majority of wheat farmers voting in a 1955 referendum approve. Voice.

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) -- Direct the Secretary of Agriculture to increase acreage allotments for high-protein (14 per cent or more) wheat when he finds a shortage of such wheat exists. Voice.

Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.) -- Delete provisions which would reduce "normal supply" of cotton from 130 per cent to 120 per cent of domestic and export requirements. Standing, 39-43; tellers, 61-86.

August H. Andresen (R Minn.) -- Set the minimum support for dairy products at 82.5 per cent of parity (the maximum on the flexible scale being 90 per cent of parity) through March 31, 1955. Standing, 83-87; tellers, 91-108.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) (amendment to Andresen's amendment) -- Set the minimum support for dairy products at 75 per cent of parity (as provided by existing law). Standing, 39-102.

Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) (substitute for Andresen's amendment) -- Require support of dairy products at 90 per cent of parity through Dec. 31, 1955. Voice.

Lester Johnson (D Wis.) (amendment to Andresen's amendment) -- Set the minimum support for dairy products at 82.5 per cent of parity through Dec. 31, 1955; raise the minimum support to within 2.5 per cent of the parity level applied to basics if basics are supported above 85 per cent of parity. Voice.

William S. Hill (R Colo.) -- Authorize a permanent program of incentive payments to wool producers, deleting the March 31, 1956, termination date. Standing, 39-79.

Karl C. King (R Pa.) -- Require compliance with acreage allotments for basic commodities as a condition for receiving soil-conservation payments. Voice.

E. C. Gathings (D Ark.) -- Delete authorization for the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake, through March 31, 1956, "other" price-support operations, besides loans and purchases, for dairy products. ("Other" operations would include sell-back and plant-payment programs.) Voice.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D N.Y.) -- Direct the Secretary to study distribution practices -- including the "spread" between prices received by producers and prices paid by consumers -- in the dairy industry, and to report to Congress by Jan. 3, 1955. Standing, 64-76; tellers, 93-105.

Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) -- Require the Secretary, in operating soil conservation programs, to "give particular consideration" to rotation of crops to balance soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops. Voice.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Delete provision for automatic appropriation of funds to reimburse the CCC for expenditures under the wool payments program; authorize such appropriations, subject to later appropriation. Standing, 21-68.

Provisions Of Farm Bill

Provisions. As passed by the house the omnibus farm bill (HR 9680) would:

Support five of the six basic commodities -- wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts -- on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity in 1955; supports for the sixth basic, tobacco, would remain at 90 per cent of parity when marketing quotas are in effect.

Continue mandatory supports (instead of permissive, as requested by the President) of tung nuts and honey between 60 per cent and 90 per cent of parity

Repeal the ban against direct price supports for potatoes, permitting support at any level to 90 per cent of parity

Institute after 1955 a marketing certificate (two-price) system for supporting wheat -- as a substitute for the current program based on rigid supports and marketing quotas -- if a majority of wheat farmers voting in a 1955 referendum approve

(Wheat produced within the domestic food quota proclaimed and apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture would be supported at 100 per cent of parity through use of marketing certificates. The quota, proclaimed by July 1 of the year before the year it would take effect, would be the amount of wheat estimated as needed for domestic human consumption. Farmers would be given certificates representing the amount of wheat in their quotas. They would sell their quotas at the market price, but redeem their certificates in cash for the difference between the market price and the 100 per cent support level. Even if crops within the quota were not harvested -- if lost through drought, for example -- farmers could cash their certificates, thus salvaging part of their losses. Processors buying wheat from farmers -- and traders importing wheat -- would pay for redemption of the certificates directly or indirectly by buying certificates representing quantities they would sell for domestic food.

(Wheat marketed by farmers beyond their quotas -- for export or for domestic animal feed -- would be sold at the market price without certificates. Processors would get refunds for any certificates representing quantities of wheat exported instead of sold for domestic food. The Secretary could support prices of export and feed wheat at relatively low prices through such conventional means as crop loans and purchases.

(The bill includes numerous provisions for operating and endorsing a two-price system.)

Designate as non-commercial wheat-producing areas states in which 2,500 acres or fewer of wheat are allotted; in such areas, wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas would not apply; price supports would be 75 per cent of the level in effect in commercial wheat-producing areas (Similar provisions are in effect for corn. In both cases, the thesis is that most of the crop in non-commercial areas is kept on the farms where grown and used as animal feed)

Authorize aid to wool producers through cash payments for the difference between average market price and a support level required to encourage annual production of about 300 million pounds of shorn wool, grease basis

(Conventional methods of supporting prices would remain on the books, but the Secretary is expected to use the cash-payments method, which the administration proposed. Wool would be sold at market prices and producers would receive the direct subsidy to boost their return, averaged nationally, to the support level, which would not exceed 110 per cent of parity. Total payments could not exceed 70 per cent of gross tariff receipts on wool and wool-product imports during the previous year. Pulled wool and mohair would be supported in the same manner and at levels related to the shorn-wool support level. Authority for use of cash payments would expire March 31, 1956.

(This portion of HR 9680 is substantially the same as S 2911, passed by the Senate April 27 -- CQ Weekly Report, p. 545. The two versions

differ primarily in that the Senate bill includes no termination date, the House bill would appropriate funds to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for payments it would make while the Senate bill would merely authorize such appropriation, the House bill would establish 110 per cent of parity as the maximum support level for shorn wool while the only ceiling in the Senate bill -- aside from the production goal -- would be 70 per cent of wool-tariff receipts, and the House bill includes a formula which would require mohair supports to be within 10 per cent of the comparable parity level for shorn wool.)

Require support of dairy prices between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of parity from Sept. 1, 1954, through March 31, 1955; thereafter, supports would range from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of parity, the level to be determined upon consideration of new criteria

(Current law provides for supports between 75 per cent and 90 per cent of parity; the level was reduced from 90 per cent to 75 per cent April 1.)

Authorize use of sell-back and plant-payment programs, in addition to loans and purchases, for supporting dairy products through March 31, 1956.

(A sell-back program would permit sale of government-held surplus stocks to processors at cut rates, permitting processors to sell to the public at competitively low prices. A plant-payment program would permit the government to pay processors in cash the difference between the market price and the support price, thus permitting sale to the public at competitively low prices.)

Direct the Secretary to study methods for controlling dairy production and supporting dairy prices, and to report to Congress by Jan. 3, 1955

Continue until July 1, 1956, the present formula relating parity for manufactured milk to parity for fluid milk; thereafter, the formula would be based on a moving 10-year base period

Direct the Secretary to study two-price systems for rice and to report to Congress by March 1, 1955

Require the Secretary to obtain assurances from processors who benefit from support operations that they pay producers of the raw commodities the support price or a "fair" price, passing benefits back to the producers

Institute transitional parity formulas Jan. 1, 1956, for the four commodities -- wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts -- still under "old" parity (Current law provides for institution of "new" or "modern" parity for the four commodities Jan. 1, 1956. Transitional parity provides for gradual conversion from old to new parity, limiting cuts to five per cent a year below old parity. The four commodities still are under old parity because a dual-parity provision of the law requires use of whichever formula -- old or new -- will yield the higher level.)

Direct the CCC to set aside up to \$2.5 billion worth of its surplus stocks of the following commodities: Wheat, 400 million to 500 million bushels; cotton, 3 million to 4 million bales; cottonseed oil, any amount to 500 million pounds; butter, up to 200 million pounds; nonfat dry milk solids, up to 300 million pounds; cheese, up to 150 million pounds; corn, up to 300 million pounds

Exclude set-aside quantities from computations of carryover (surplus) on which the level of price supports is based, but count these quantities in computations on which acreage allotments and marketing quotas are based

(Exclusion for purposes of determining price-support levels would keep supports for basics at or near 90 per cent of parity -- even under flexible supports. Under flexible supports, support levels would be lowered as surpluses increased. Since the set aside surpluses would not be counted as surpluses in these computations, they would not lower support levels.)

Hold set-aside commodities out of normal commercial channels, permitting cut-rate disposal through sale, donation, and barter for such purposes as foreign or domestic relief, strategic stockpiling, school lunches, and research, with safeguards against dumping or other displacement of normal marketing

(Disposal channels are similar to some of those in S 2475, a bill for surplus disposal; CQ Weekly Report, pp. 771-72)

Permit sale of set-aside commodities for any use at a minimum of 105 per cent of parity; permit rotation of stocks through unrestricted sale, provided quantities thus disposed of are approximately replaced by new purchases

Require proclamation of wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas by April 15, instead of by July 15 and July 1, respectively, as now provided

Limit wheat acreage cuts imposed on farmers who practice summer fallowing, adding about 550,000 to 750,000 acres to the 55-million acre national allotment

Reduce normal cotton carryover (excess of supply over estimated consumption) from 30 per cent to 20 per cent

(Marketing quotas are imposed when supply exceeds estimated consumption by more than normal carryover)

Revise formulas for apportioning county cotton acreage allotments among farms (CQ Weekly Report, p. 57)

Reduce the national peanut acreage allotment five per cent a year until supply and demand balance

Increase the penalty for marketing peanuts beyond quotas from 50 per cent of the support price to 50 per cent of full (100 per cent) parity

Charge six per cent annual interest on unpaid peanut marketing quota penalties, and impose liens on crops

Authorize the Secretary to cooperate in advertising and sales promotion campaigns by producers and processors of sheep and goat products, with provision for paying expenses through deductions from cash payments under the wool program

Authorize the CCC to spend up to \$50 million annually from Sept. 1, 1954, through June 30, 1956, to supply milk for school lunches

Direct the Secretary to use whatever authority he has to dispose of dairy surpluses

Require donation of dairy surpluses to the armed forces and to veterans hospitals, charging only for packaging and transportation, provided that the donations do not displace normal purchases

Require monthly reports to the House and Senate Agriculture Committees by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the three armed services' secretaries on amounts of such donations received

Authorize five-year contracts for private sale of dairy products abroad

Authorize expenditure of up to \$15 million annually for two years for an expanded brucellosis-eradication program, permitting increased indemnities for slaughtered dairy cows infected with the disease

Change the base period for computing corn acreage allotments from the preceding 10 years to the preceding five years

Repeal provisions for corn marketing quotas

Permit the Secretary to increase corn acreage allotments in case of emergency or of short supply

Extend for two years, to Jan. 1, 1957, the soil-conservation payment program

Require apportionment of soil conservation payments among the states on the basis of need, provided that no state's share be reduced by more than 15 per cent per year (Similar provisions have been included in annual appropriation acts.)

Direct the Secretary to "give particular consideration" to diverted acreage problems in operating the soil conservation program

Direct the Secretary to conduct operations to expand export marketing of farm commodities

Authorize the Secretary to appoint agricultural attaches -- responsible to him rather than to the State Department -- and to assign them to U.S. diplomatic missions abroad with the Secretary of State's approval

Authorize inclusion, in marketing orders for fresh and dried fruits, vegetables, and tree nuts, of specifications for containers

Authorize organization of marketing research and development projects under marketing orders, expenses to be paid from funds collected under the orders

Apply to imports any regulations in marketing orders which govern grade, size, quality and maturity of certain fruits and vegetables.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Action. The Senate July 7 and the House July 8 passed differing versions of a bill (S 2759) to increase from 60,000 to an estimated 250,000 the number of physically handicapped persons rehabilitated each year. The Senate passed the bill by an 81-0 roll-call vote. The House passed a companion bill (HR 9640) by a 347-0 roll call, and later vacated passage, passing S 2759 by voice vote after substituting the language of HR 9640. (For voting, see charts, pp. 884-6.)

Background. A subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee held hearings on vocational rehabilitation July 14-28, 1953. President Eisenhower Jan. 18 called for grants to states for professional training, research, clinical facilities, community centers and special workshops (CQ Weekly Report, p. 108.)

S 2759: Reported (S Rept. 1626), Senate Labor Committee, June 22. HR 9640: Reported (H Rept. 1941), House Education and Labor Committee, June 28.

SENATE

Provisions. The Senate version of S 2759 would amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1920 to: Continue basic federal support grants of \$23 million per year.

Authorize federal grants to cover 100 per cent of costs in fiscal 1955, with the federal share declining gradually to 45-65 per cent in fiscal 1959 and thereafter

Provide allotments, with a minimum of \$5,000, for expansion of state rehabilitation programs

Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to award training grants and fellowships

Authorize rehabilitation research

Authorize establishment of a demonstration rehabilitation center

Establish a National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation

Authorize federal participation in workshops for disabled

Delete requirements for federal approval of the duration of training for disabled persons and of maximum fee schedules

Allow states to develop their own standards for service to the disabled.

Debate. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said the bill was "totally inadequate." His amendment to authorize \$5 million to train specialists in vocational rehabilitation was rejected by voice vote.

James E. Murray's (D Mont.) Substitute -- which would have broadened benefits -- was rejected by voice vote.

Wayne Morse's (I Ore.) amendment to provide for establishment of a demonstration rehabilitation center was agreed to on a 44-41 roll call, although William A. Purtell (R Conn.) said the center could be established without specific authorization. Only William Langer (R N.D.) broke party lines to vote "yea" with Morse and the Democrats.

Amendments Agreed To. (July 7)

Wayne Morse (I Ore.) -- Provide for establishment of a demonstration rehabilitation center in the Washington, D.C. area. Roll call, 44-41.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Give preference to the blind in operation of vending machines in federal buildings. Voice.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Require three of the 12 members of the Advisory Council on Rehabilitation to be handicapped persons. Voice.

Amendments Rejected. (July 7)

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Authorize \$5 million to train specialists in vocation rehabilitation. Voice.

James E. Murray (D Mont.) (substitute) -- Provide broader benefits for rehabilitation of the handicapped. Voice.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) -- Define terms. Voice.

Sparkman -- Increase authorization for the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week from \$75,000 to \$225,000. Voice.

HOUSE

Provisions. The House version would:

Authorize federal grants of \$30 million for fiscal 1955, \$45 million for 1956, \$55 million for 1957, \$65 million for 1958 and each fiscal year thereafter.

Provide a 75-25 federal-state ratio for matching grants to expand existing state rehabilitation programs.

Provide grants for the general cost of vocational rehabilitation, for improvement of services, and for special research and personnel training

Provide temporary financial assistance to train rehabilitation specialists

Increase state responsibility for rehabilitation programs

Provide technical assistance to state agencies

Provide for vending stands on federal property to be operated by the blind

Require that revenues from the vending stands be used only for maintenance and replacement

Debate. Rep. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) said July 7 that the program might suffer a "setback" in the Appropriations Committee. Stuyvesant Wainwright 2d (R N.Y.) said \$3 million was saved last year by rehabilitating persons on relief rolls.

Barden sought to eliminate provisions permitting 75-25 federal aid for expansion of certain phases of the rehabilitation program. Rep. John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) said this provision was the "heart" of the bill. Barden's amendment was defeated.

Amendments Agreed To. (July 7)

John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) -- Increase from six to 12 months the authorized training period for the handicapped. Voice vote.

Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) -- Authorize \$5 million for fiscal 1955 and \$2 million each fiscal year thereafter for grants to states to aid rehabilitation of those unable to reach educational facilities. Standing, 35-33.

Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.) -- Require state rehabilitation offices to maintain at least one full-time handicapped placement specialist. Voice.

Kelley -- Raise authorizations for the President's Committee to Employ the Handicapped from \$75,000 to \$225,000. Voice.

Amendments Rejected. (July 7)

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) -- Eliminate sections providing 75-25 federal matching grants to expand existing rehabilitation programs. Voice.

Stuyvesant Wainwright 2d (R N.Y.) -- Insure that blind persons have opportunity to receive revenues from vending machines on all federal property. Voice.

Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) -- Provide \$10 million for loans to states to supplement rehabilitation funds. Voice.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Action. The House July 8 passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 9709 -- H Rept. 2001) to extend the unemployment compensation program; by roll-call vote, 309-36. A motion to recommit, with instructions to increase unemployment benefits and extend their duration, was rejected 110-241. Two amendments were rejected by voice vote. (For voting, see chart, page 884. For background on previous Committee action, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 745, 780, 813, 852.)

Provisions. As sent to the Senate, HR 9709 would: Extend the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to employers of four (instead of eight) or more employees during 20 weeks a year; bringing coverage to an estimated 1.3 million additional workers

Extend unemployment insurance to about 2.5 million federal civilian employees

Authorize states to permit new employers to qualify for reduced unemployment tax rates after one year, instead of the present three.

Debate. Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) terming the bill "a feeble token gesture," urged higher benefits to boost the "sagging economy."

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) said the measure would extend coverage as far as is practical. He called Forand's plan a denial of states rights.

Forand's motion to recommit, incorporating two previously rejected amendments, was rejected on a 110-241 roll call.

Amendments Rejected.

Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) -- Set maximum weekly unemployment-compensation payment at two-thirds of average weekly wage in the state, and minimum benefit at one-half the individual's weekly wage. Voice.

Forand -- Set the minimum period during which benefits may be paid at 26 weeks. Voice.

LIFE INSURANCE

Action. The Senate July 8 passed by voice vote and sent to the House the Administration's bill (S 3681 -- S Rept. 1654) to set up a voluntary group life-insurance system for government employees.

SPY DEATH PENALTY

Action. The House July 8 passed and sent to the Senate, by a 324-0 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 9580 -- H Rept. 2017) to make peacetime spying punishable by death (For voting, see chart, page 884).

Background. The bill was requested in April by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to crack down on Communist saboteurs and spies.

Provisions. HR 9580 would:

Set the death penalty for peacetime, as well as wartime, espionage

Remove the existing 10-year statutory limit on prosecution

Apply espionage and sabotage laws to germ and atomic warfare

Require registration of foreign-trained saboteurs or others trained in foreign espionage.

Amendments Rejected.

Walter Rogers (D Tex.) -- Apply the death penalty to sabotage as well as espionage. Standing, 29-67.

FUGITIVE HARBORING

Action. The House July 7 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7486 -- H Rept. 1928) to amend the law on concealment of persons wanted for arrest.

Provisions. The bill would increase the penalty from a \$1,000 fine or six months in jail or both to \$1,000 and one year or both if the fugitive is charged with a misdemeanor; when the charge is a felony, the penalty would be \$5,000 and five years.

LEASE-PURCHASE

Action. The Senate July 8 passed by voice vote and sent to the White House the Lease-Purchase Bill (HR 6342 -- S Rept. 1084) to amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949. The House approved the compromise version of the measure July 7 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 814).

Provisions. The bill would permit the government to erect post offices and other federal buildings and pay for them in annual installments equivalent to rent. At the end of the payment period, the government would own the buildings.

Debate. Current methods for occupying buildings are direct construction and leasing.

"POINT FOUR" STUDY

Action. The Senate July 6 passed by voice vote a resolution (S Res 214) providing for a seven-month, \$40,000 study of the operations of technical-assistance ("Point Four") programs.

Background. The resolution notes "reports" that "in some areas of the world there has been a tendency for purposes of the program to be distorted."

TANKER RESERVE

Action. The House July 6 passed by voice vote a substitute version of a Senate-passed bill (S 2408) to permit acquisition of tankers for a national defense reserve fleet. The substitute was HR 9252, with an amendment.

Provisions. As passed by the House the bill would: Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to acquire tankers for a national defense reserve fleet on a trade-in basis

Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to pay for "national defense features" incorporated in the new vessels

Give preference to tankers registered in the U.S. for three years or more

Amendment Agreed To. (July 6)

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Give preference to tankers documented under U.S. laws for three years or more. Voice.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Action. The Senate July 8 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 3589 -- S Rept. 1624) to reorganize the Export-Import Bank and raise its lending authority by \$500 million. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 779, 813).

House Votes: Farm Program, Rehabilitation,

39. Omnibus Farm Bill (HR 9680). Provide for continued price support for agricultural products, augment the marketing and disposal of such products, and provide for greater stability in agricultural production. HARRISON (R Neb.) amendment to support five of the six basic commodities -- wheat, cotton, corn, rice, peanuts -- on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 per cent to 90 per cent of parity. (Tobacco supports would remain at 90 per cent

of parity when marketing quotas are in effect.) Agreed to, 228-170, July 2. (See story, page 879.)

40. Vocational Rehabilitation (HR 9640). Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational-rehabilitation services. Passage of bill. Passed, 347-0, July 8. (See story, page 882.)

TOTAL					REPUBLICAN					DEMOCRAT																
YEAS 228 347 110 309 324					YEAS 182 183 17 178 175					YEAS 45 163 92 130 148																
NAYS 170 0 24 36 0					NAYS 23 0 173 7 0					NAYS 147 0 68 29 0																
39 40 41 42 43					39 40 41 42 43					39 40 41 42 43																
ALABAMA																										
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	9 Landrum (D)	N	?	X	?	?	MAINE														
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	7 Lanham (D)	N	?	?	?	?	1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
1 Boykin (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)	N	?	?	?	?	3 McIntire (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	N	?	X	?	?	MARYLAND														
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	IDAHO						2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	?	?	?	?									
4 Roberts (D)	N	?	?	?	?	1 Pfost (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Friedel (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y									
6 Selden (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	ILLINOIS						3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y									
ARIZONA															6 Hyde (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y						
2 Patten (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	16 Allen (R)	Y	?	X	?	?	1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
1 Rhodes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	5 Small (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?									
ARKANSAS															MASSACHUSETTS											
1 Gathings (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	25 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
4 Harris (D)	N	?	?	?	?	19 Chipfield (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Boland (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y									
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	15 Mason (R)	?	Y	N	N	?	4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y									
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	24 Price (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
CALIFORNIA															7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-									
13 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	22 Springer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y									
6 Condon (D)	N	Y	?	Y	?	18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	11 O'Neill (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y									
10 Gubser (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Chicago-Cook County						3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y									
14 Hagen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Busbey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
12 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	13 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
11 Johnson (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	8 Dawson (D)	N	?	Y	Y	?	MICHIGAN														
4 Mailhard (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y									
8 Miller (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Bentley (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?									
3 Moss (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Cederberg (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
29 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Clardy (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?									
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
27 Sheppard (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?									
28 Ott (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Knox (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?									
30 Wilson (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Bowler (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	2 Meader (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y									
3 Younger (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	INDIANA						3 Shafer (R)	?	?	?	?	?									
Los Angeles County															9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y						
23 Doyle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y									
21 Hiestand (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Detroit-Wayne County														
25 Hillings (R)	?	?	?	?	?	7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)	?	?	?	?	?									
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y									
19 Hollifield (D)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?									
22 Holt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	17 Oakman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
18 Hosmer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y									
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y	?	X	?	?	14 Rabaut (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y									
17 King (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	MINNESOTA														
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Merritt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y									
24 Lipscomb (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y									
26 Vorty (D)	N	?	?	?	?	IOWA						8 Blatnik (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y									
COLORADO															9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Judd (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y									
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y									
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Gross (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?									
1 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Hooven (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Wier (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?									
CONNECTICUT															7 Jensen (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y	MISSISSIPPI					
3 Cretella (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y									
1 Dodd (D)	?	?	?	?	?	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y									
4 Morano (R)	Y	?	X	?	?	2 Talle (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Wier (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?									
5 Patterson (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	KANSAS						MISSISSIPPI														
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	?	X	?	?	3 George (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y									
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Hope (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y									
DELAWARE															1 Miller (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	3 Smith (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Warburton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y									
FLORIDA															2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Williams (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Smith (R)	N	Y	N	X	Y	5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y									
1 Campbell (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	KENTUCKY						MISSOURI														
7 Haley (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Bolling (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y									
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	8 Golden (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y									
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	X	?	?	1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Carnahan (D)	N	?	?	?	?									
8 Matthews (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	7 Perkins (D)	X	?	?	?	?	6 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3 Robison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	5 Spence (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Hilleison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y									
GEORGIA															2 Natcher (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Brown (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	LOUISIANA						1 Karsten (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y									
4 Camp (D)	X	?	X	?	?	2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Moulder (D)	N	?	?	?	?									
2 Piche (D)	N	?	?	?	?	4 Brooks (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Short (R)	Y	?	X	?	?									
5 Davis (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	1 Hebert (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Sullivan (D)	N	?	?	?	?									
3 Forrester (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	8 Long (D)	?	?	?	?	?	MONTANA														
						6 Morrison (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y									
						5 Passman (D)	N	?	?	?	?	1 Metcalf (D)	N	?	?	?	?									
						7 Thompson (D)	N	?	?	?	?	NEBRASKA														
						3 Willis (D)	N	?	X	?	?	1 Curtis (R)	Y	?	?	?	?									

Unemployment, Espionage

41. Unemployment Compensation (HR 9709). Revise and extend the unemployment-compensation program. **FORAND** (D R.I.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to increase the amount of benefits and to provide for 26 weeks of coverage. Rejected, 110-241, July 8. (See story, page 883.)

42. Unemployment Compensation (HR 9709). Passage of bill. Passed, 309-36, July 8.

43. Espionage (HR 9580). Revise and extend the laws relating to espionage and sabotage. Passage of bill. Passed, 324-0, July 8. (See story, page 883.)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) / Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

DECLARED STANDS

RECORD VOTES

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken. (also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

DECLARED STANDS

	39	40	41	42	43		39	40	41	42	43		39	40	41	42	43
3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hruska (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Shuford (D)	N	?	?	?	?	SOUTH DAKOTA					
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA						2 Berry (R)	N	?	X	?	?
NEVADA						AL Burdick (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Love (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Young (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Krueger (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	TENNESSEE					
NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO						2 Baker (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Cooper (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	23 Bender (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)	N	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY						8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Evins (D)	N	?	?	?	?
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	N	?	?	?	?
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Murray (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	Y	?	X	?	?	5 Priest (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Sulton (D)	?	?	?	?	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS					
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	?	?	?	?	?	15 Bentsen (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Osmer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Dies (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Dowdy (D)	N	?	?	?	?
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)	N	?	?	?	?
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	?	X	?	?	3 Gentry (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Polk (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Hard (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						9 Reams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	N	?	?	?	?
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	X	?	X	?	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Scherer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Lyle (D)	?	?	?	?	?
NEW YORK						15 Secrest (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Becker (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	N	?	?	?	?
37 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	11 Poage (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Derounian (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA						4 Rayburn (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y
26 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	N	?	?	?	?	16 Regan (D)	X	?	X	?	?
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Rogers (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	2 Edmondson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
38 Keating (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	N	Y	N	X	X	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Steed (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Thompson (D)	N	?	?	?	?
40 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	OREGON						5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	?	?	?
39 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Angell (R)	?	?	?	?	?	UTAH					
42 Pillion (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	2 Coon (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	2 Dawson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
41 Radwan (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	?	X	?	?	1 Stringfellow (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
43 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	?	?	?	?	?	VERMONT					
35 Richman (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	PENNSYLVANIA						AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
28 St. George (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	11 Bonin (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	VIRGINIA					
36 Taber (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Abhatt (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
31 Taylor (R)	Y	?	X	?	?	17 Bush (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Broyhill (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 Wharton (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	29 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	?	X	?	?
New York City						28 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Bosch (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Robeson (D)	N	?	?	?	?
24 Buckley (D)	?	?	?	?	?	27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Celler (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Tuck (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Wampler (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Delaney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 James (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	WASHINGTON					
23 Dollinger (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	24 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Kelley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	5 Horan (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Dorn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 King (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Fine (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	13 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Morgan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Pelly (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Heller (D)	?	?	?	?	?	16 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Westland (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA					
10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	18 Simpson (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	X	Y	?	?	?	19 Stauffer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Klein (D)	X	Y	?	?	?	20 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	N	?	?	?	?
4 Latham (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Molloy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Philadelphia						4 Neal (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Powell (D)	?	?	?	?	?	1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Stagers (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
15 Ray (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Byrne (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	WISCONSIN					
14 Rooney (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Roosevelt (D)	N	?	?	?	?	2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Davis (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	X	Y
9 Alexander (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	6 Scott (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	5 Kersten (R)	?	?	?	?	?
3 Barden (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	RHODE ISLAND						7 Laird (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Bonner (D)	N	?	X	?	?	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 O'Ronski (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Chatham (D)	X	?	X	?	?	SOUTH CAROLINA						6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Cookey (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Ashmore (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Withers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Deane (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Dorn (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Zahlockt (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham (D)	N	?	?	?	?	5 McMillan (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	WYOMING					
2 Fountain (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Richards (D)	N	?	?	?	?	AL Harris (R)	Y	?	?	?	?
10 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y						

Senate Votes: Taxes, Vocational Rehabilitation

87. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300). Make general revisions in the internal revenue laws. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) amendment to provide that farmers be permitted to write off on their taxes, in one year, the total cost of farm equipment up to 25 per cent of their gross income. Rejected, 15-65, July 2. (See story, CQ Weekly Report, p. 845.)
88. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300). DOUGLAS (D Ill.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to provide tax relief for all income tax payers with total tax relief provided in the bill not to exceed that which was originally reported to the Senate. Rejected, 15-62, July 2.
89. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300). MONRONEY (D Okla.) amendment to strike out all provisions in the bill except the one providing for a one-year extension of the

52 per cent corporate income tax rate. Rejected, 15-58, July 2.

90. Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (HR 8300). Passage of bill. Passed, 63-9, July 2.
91. Vocational Rehabilitation (S 2759). Amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation services. MORSE (1 Ore.) amendment to authorize the Secretary of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department to co-operate in the setting up of a model rehabilitation center in the Washington, D.C., area costing not more than \$1 million per year. Agreed to, 44-41, July 7. (See story, p. 882.)
92. Vocational Rehabilitation (S 2759). Passage of bill. Passed, 81-0, July 7.

RECORD VOTES

DECLARED STANDS

FOR: Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST:

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

TOTAL VOTE		87	88	89	90	91	92	REPUBLICANS	87	88	89	90	91	92	DEMOCRATS	87	88	89	90	91	92
YEAS	NAYS	15	15	15	63	44	81	YEAS	3	0	1	41	1	43	YEAS	11	14	13	22	42	37
		65	62	58	9	41	0	NAYS	39	41	40	0	41	0	NAYS	26	21	18	8	0	0
87 88 89 90 91 92							87 88 89 90 91 92							87 88 89 90 91 92							
ALABAMA							MAINE							OHIO							
Hill (D)	N	?	?	X	Y	Y	Payne (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Bricker (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Burke (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
ARIZONA							MARYLAND							OKLAHOMA							
Goldwater (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Beall (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Kerr (D)	?	?	?	X	✓	Y	
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Butler (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Monroney (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS							MASSACHUSETTS							OREGON							
Fulbright (D)	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Kennedy (D)	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y	Cordon (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
McClellan (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	✓	Saltonstall (R)	X	X	X	✓	N	Y	Morse (I)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA							MICHIGAN							PENNSYLVANIA							
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Duff (R)	N	N	N	Y	X	✓	
Kuchel (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Potter (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Martin (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
COLORADO							MINNESOTA							RHODE ISLAND							
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Green (D)	N	N	?	✓	Y	Y	
Mullikin (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Thye (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Pastore (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
CONNECTICUT							MISSISSIPPI							SOUTH CAROLINA							
Bush (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Eastland (D)	?	?	?	✓	Y	Y	Johnston (D)	?	?	?	✓	Y	Y	
Purtell (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Stennis (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Maybank (D)	?	?	?	✓	Y	Y	
DELAWARE							MISSOURI							SOUTH DAKOTA							
Frear (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Hennings (D)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	Case (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
Williams (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Symington (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Mundt (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	
FLORIDA							MONTANA							TENNESSEE							
Holland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Gore (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
Smathers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	✓	✓	Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kefauver (D)	N	?	?	✓	✓	✓	
GEORGIA							NEBRASKA							TEXAS							
George (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Reynolds (R)	-	-	-	-	N	Y	Daniel (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
Russell (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Bowring (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
IDAHO							NEVADA							UTAH							
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Malone (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Bennett (R)	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	
Welker (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	McCarran (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Watkins (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
ILLINOIS							NEW HAMPSHIRE							VERMONT							
Dirksen (R)	N	N	N	Y	X	✓	Bridges (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Aiken (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Upton (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Flanders (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	Y	
INDIANA							NEW JERSEY							VIRGINIA							
Capehart (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Byrd (D)	N	N	✓	Y	Y	?	
Jenner (R)	X	X	X	✓	N	Y	Smith (R)	N	X	X	✓	N	Y	Robertson (D)	N	?	✓	✓	Y	Y	
IOWA							NEW MEXICO							WASHINGTON							
Gillette (D)	✓	?	?	X	Y	✓	Anderson (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Jackson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Chavez (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
KANSAS							NEW YORK							WEST VIRGINIA							
Carlson (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Ives (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Kilgore (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y	
Schoeppe (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Lehman (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Neely (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
KENTUCKY							NORTH CAROLINA							WISCONSIN							
Clements (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Ervin (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	McCarthy (R)	?	?	?	✓	X	✓	
Cooper (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Lennon (D)	N	N	?	✓	Y	Y	Wiley (R)	?	?	?	✓	X	✓	
LOUISIANA							NORTH DAKOTA							WYOMING							
Ellender (D)	X	X	X	✓	Y	Y	Langer (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Barrett (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	
Long (D)	N	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Young (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Crippa (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	



(JULY 2 - 8)

committee roundup

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Action

FOREIGN AID -- MSA

Committee. Senate Foreign Relations

Action. July 2 began work on the bill (HR 9678) authorizing \$3.6 billion in foreign aid under the Mutual Security program. The House had passed the bill June 30 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 840).

Acting Chairman H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) said July 2 that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, appearing in executive session, asked the Committee to: Change a provision that limited any transfer of funds between programs to 10 per cent

Decrease to \$100 million the amount of aid required to be made available on a loan basis (The House version called for \$331 million in loans.)

Restore a \$102 million authorization cut out on the House floor

Refrain from cutting the authorization figure, lest other countries interpret it "as a reversal of our foreign policy."

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) said he would offer an amendment to permit the President to use previously appropriated, but unexpended, foreign aid funds (estimated at \$2.6 billion) and cut the total authorization figure in the current bill by a like amount.

July 6. Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) asked the Committee, in a proposed amendment, to take \$10 million from the \$215 million authorized by the House for development assistance to the Near East, Africa and South Asia, and add it to the technical assistance program, earmarking \$35 million for Point Four aid to Latin America.

July 7. The Committee voted to delete from the bill provisions authorizing payment of expenses to any citizen wishing to emigrate to Russia and expanding the foreign investment guaranty program to cover losses from war or revolution.

July 8. The Committee met in closed session with Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen.

Stassen said his agency has no cash reserve to permit a \$2 billion cut in aid funds. He said "every cent" of the FOA's unspent funds are included in some aid program.

Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) submitted an amendment on admission of Communist China to the UN. (See page 875, this issue.)

OMNIBUS HOUSING BILL

Committee. Senate-House Conference on HR 7839, the omnibus "Housing Act of 1954."

Action. July 7 continued to work on a compromise version of the bill (CQ Weekly Report, p. 851).

Developments.

July 7. Conferees agreed to:

Accept House provision permitting loans of \$20,000 on one and two-family houses; \$27,500 on three-family houses; and \$35,000 on four-family dwellings (rather than lower Senate amounts)

Permit the owner-occupant of a one-family home to get insurance on 95 per cent of the first \$9,000 in appraised value of the house, plus 75 per cent of the value in excess of \$9,000 (a compromise between the Senate figure of \$8,000 and the House's \$10,000)

Authorize the President, if economic conditions warranted, to raise to \$10,000 the amount covered by the 95 per cent insurance provision

Accept House provision setting \$25 million as the maximum available at any one time for insurance on government-supervised cooperative housing (rather than Senate figure of \$50 million).

July 8. They agreed to:

Drop a provision asking the Budget Bureau to study the question of consolidating FHA and GI loans

Retain the Senate provision that an FHA appraisal of a house be made available to a prospective buyer.

AEC - TVA

Committee. Anti-Trust and Monopoly Legislation Sub-committee, Senate Judiciary.

Action. July 2, after two days of closed-door hearings, adopted a resolution that a proposed Atomic Energy Commission contract with the Middle South Utilities combine for power for TVA "should not be consummated and no further negotiations be had until the Committee has had time to complete its hearings and submit its report" The three Subcommittee members present--Sens. William Langer (R N.D.), Chairman; and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.)--all backed the resolution. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 828.)

The Subcommittee July 2 also invited the heads of the power syndicate to testify and subpoenaed their records.

July 7. It asked AEC for documents from the Commission's file on the contract.

Testimony.

July 1. A substitute proposal, under which TVA would eventually own the power plant to be built under the proposed contract, was offered by four witnesses: David B. Sloan, president, Edward L. Champion, vice president, and John B. Saxe, vice president and chief engineer, of Gibbs and Hill, Inc., New York City, and the firm's attorney, Lucius E. Burch, Jr., of Burch, Porter and Johnson, law firm, Memphis.

July 2. Walter Von Tresckow, consulting engineer of New York City, also supported the substitute proposal.

Other Developments.

Sen. Kefauver July 2 introduced a resolution (S J Res 172) "to prohibit AEC from contracting for power service

not to be used directly by AEC installations."

Rep. J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) July 2 introduced a resolution (H J Res 555) limiting AEC's authority to contract for electric power.

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) told the Senate July 6 the government is hiring a private power group "as hatchet men to destroy TVA." Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) called the contract "a surrender" to the private power forces, and Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) also criticized the President's directive.

In the House July 6 five Democrats attacked the contract. They were Reps. Priest, Chet Holifield (D Calif.), Thomas G. Abernathy (D Miss.), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) and Tom Murray (D Tenn.). They were opposed by Reps. E. C. Gathings (D Ark), in whose district the power plant to be built under the projected contract would be constructed, and John Phillips (R Calif.). Reps. Holifield and Gathings debated the question again July 7.

Sen. Hill told the Senate July 8 the Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, an organization of 148 municipalities and co-operatively owned power stations, had sent a letter to the President protesting the contract.

FARM PROGRAM

Committee. Senate Agriculture.

Action. July 9 ordered favorably reported, 13-2, an omnibus farm bill, S 3052. The vote, with Sens. John J. Williams (R Del.) and Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) dissenting, followed section-by-section voting on the bill. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 812; for House floor action on HR 9680, a companion bill, see page 879.)

Although voting to report the bill, Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said he planned to seek elimination on the floor of provisions for rigid supports.

July 7. The Committee:

Voted 8-7 to establish 85 per cent of parity as the minimum support (with 90 per cent the maximum) for dairy price supports from Sept. 1, 1954, through Aug. 31, 1955

(HR 9680 would set the minimum at 80 per cent of parity from Sept. 1, 1954, through March 31, 1955; dairy prices now are supported at 75 per cent of parity, the minimum under current law)

Voted 8-7 to revise criteria for determining dairy price supports within the flexible range from Sept. 1, 1955, through Aug. 31, 1957

(HR 9680 would revise criteria from April 1, 1955, through March 31, 1957)

Voted 8-7 to authorize support of dairy prices through direct payments to producers or processors, permitting market prices to seek their natural level

Voted 13-2 to maintain the prohibition against direct price supports for potatoes -- unless marketing quotas are in effect

(HR 9680 would remove the prohibition, authorizing supports at any level through 90 per cent of parity at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.)

July 8. The Committee:

Voted, 5-10, against deleting provisions for a commodity set-aside

(Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said the set-aside, proposed by the President, should not be used in conjunction with rigid supports; Sen. Clinton P. Anderson

(D N.M.) said the Secretary of Agriculture already has authority to invoke a set-aside)

Reversed a 6-9 vote to approve, 8-7, a provision to

require price supports for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums at a level related to supports for corn

(Supports for these non-basic grains now are permissive)

Voted for mandatory control of diverted acres

Voted to authorize transfer of jurisdiction over agricultural attaches from the State to the Agriculture Department

Voted to retain the present formula for lowering corn supports under a flexible system

(The formula lowers supports one per cent for each two per cent increase of surplus; the President proposed a one-for-one relationship)

Voted to institute transitional parity

Voted to increase acreage allotments for wheat farmers who practice summer fallowing.

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Committee. Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

Action. July 8 ordered reported a bill (S 2601), with amendments, to authorize \$500 million in federal aid for emergency school construction. The bill, would give the states a total of \$250 million for each of two years under a formula designed to give more help to states with greater need.

REDS IN DEFENSE PLANTS

Committee. House Judiciary, Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee.

Action. July 7 reported favorably to the full committee H J Res 527, amended, to allow the President to bar suspected Communists and spies from employment in defense plants.

Background The bill, one of the anti-subversive measures proposed by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., has been opposed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other labor groups as an aid to "totalitarianism."

FOUNDATIONS PROBE

Committee. Special House committee investigating tax-exempt foundations.

Action. Voted 2-2 July 2 to hold no more public hearings. The last hearing, June 17, had been abruptly recessed after a clash between Chairman B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) and Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) (CQ Weekly Report, p. 779)

The Committee, which had heard only one spokesman for foundations, gave them 15 days after the committee finished filing its material in the record, to make written replies to the testimony. The staff material and the foundations' statements will be made public, Reece said.

The two votes against ending the hearings were cast by Hays and Rep. Gracie Pfozt (D Idaho), while the three GOP members voted for the motion. Democrats contended that foundations should have a chance to testify in public session. Reece said "obstructionist tactics" by Hays had frustrated the hearings.

Reports

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT PROBE

Committee. House Judiciary.

Action. Chairman Chauncey W. Reed (R. Ill.) July 6 released a Committee Print of an Aug. 6, 1953, report by the Subcommittee to Investigate the Justice Department. Among the topics covered were tax-case compromises, allegations of interference with grand juries, and charges of police brutality in New York City. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 325-29.)

Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.), who filed minority views, objected to what he called Subcommittee Chairman Kenneth B. Keating's (R N.Y.) "sneak play" in his "unwarranted political release...of his proposed libelous report". Reed said the Judiciary Committee had considered only part of the report.

FEDERAL PAYROLL

Committee. Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures.

Action. Reported that federal civilian employment in May totaled 2,330,509, down 5,096 from April. Not included in the total were 406,461 foreign nationals working for military services abroad.

May was the 22nd consecutive month in which reported civilian employment declined. The decline during the first 11 months of fiscal 1954 was 139,131.

The Defense Department employed 1,151,893 of the 2,330,509 May total.

Hearings

ARMED FORCES INDOCTRINATION

Committee. Internal Security Subcommittee, Senate Judiciary.

Began hearings on alleged Communist infiltration of armed forces indoctrination programs.

Testimony.

July 6. Luke W. Wilson of Wellfleet, Mass., and Richard L. Criley of Chicago relied on the Fifth Amendment in declining to say whether they were or had been Communists. They were assigned to the Army's Information and Education program during World War II.

Stephen M. Fischer, of New York, said he was a Communist before his Army service, but not while he was assigned to "Army Talks," an I & E publication.

J. Kenneth Kerr of Baltimore a former Army intelligence officer, said a group of six to 10 soldiers at Camp Pickett, Va., circulated a communistic "GI Plan for Post-War America" during World War II, and staged a mass meeting of soldiers to win support.

Ralph de Toledano, of Newsweek Magazine, said Communist-slanted material was issued by I & E, and said a Russian propagandist, Vladimir Kazakevich, lectured Army classes at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Robert C. McManus of the Subcommittee staff said a list of 39 publications for Army orientation included 22 pieces by the Institute of Pacific Relations, which had been investigated by a Senate subcommittee for possible influence on U.S. policy in the Far East (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 316).

July 7. Dr. Julius Schreiber, a Washington, D. C., psychiatrist and a World War II lieutenant colonel in I&E,

said he had not been a Communist since Jan. 1, 1941, but declined to say whether he was before that.

Carl Fenichel, who said he had been a New York City school teacher and an official of the Teachers Union (Ind.), said he was not a Communist while in I & E, but refused to testify about membership during other periods.

STREAM POLLUTION

Committee. House Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Mines and Mining.

Began Hearings July 8 on HR 7169, to prevent contamination of streams and rivers by coal mine, industrial and municipal wastes.

Testimony.

July 8. Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), sponsor of the bill, said the measure was aimed at solving "one of the most acute problems facing the nation". He said the problem was a federal one when a stream or river flowed through more than one state.

U.S. TIN LOAN

Committee. Joint Defense Production.

Began Hearings July 7 on about \$3 million in government-insured Defense production loans to the U.S. Tin Corp. for development of Alaskan mineral deposits.

Testimony.

July 7. Charles W. Merrill, assistant chief of the Minerals Division, U.S. Bureau of Mines, who passed on the loan applications in 1950-51, said that Kenneth Kadow, then an Interior Department official, had described the U.S. Tin proposition as a "great opportunity" to develop Alaska. Merrill said he was "shocked" when Kadow left the government at "almost exactly the same time" the application was approved to become first a consultant and then president of U.S. Tin.

July 8. Subcommittee Chairman Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said the inquiry might develop into a wide investigation of "wrong-doing" in the defense lending program.

Merrill said former Interior Secretary Oscar L. Chapman recommended the original loan to U.S. Tin.

Clarence O. Mittendorf, administrator of the Interior Department's Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, said the government failed to check U.S. Tin's title to certain Alaskan property before the first loan was made.

MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Committee. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Water Transportation Subcommittee.

Began Hearings July 8 on S 3610, to make the Merchant Marine Academy a permanent institution.

Testimony.

July 8. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) urged passage of the bill.

Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks, in a letter to the Subcommittee, asked delay until a board appointed by him could study similar institutions.

Edward C. Hough, president of the Maine Maritime Academy Alumni Association, testified that maritime schools in Maine, Massachusetts, New York and California can provide enough officer personnel for "private industry" and do so more cheaply than a federal school.

ALIEN PROPERTY

Committee. Senate Judiciary, Subcommittee on Trading With the Enemy.

Concluded Hearings July 2 on S 3423, a bill to provide for the return to certain German and Japanese nationals of private property confiscated during World War II under the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917.

Testimony.

July 2. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said there was "no objection from the foreign policy viewpoint" to returning the seized property.

George D. Riley, American Federation of Labor, said employees of the General Aniline and Film Corporation, largest of the seized enemy-owned properties, opposed the bill. John B. Ryan, Jr., former head of the AFL union at one of the General Aniline plants said union members and veterans there were "adamantly opposed" to returning the property. Steve T. Toroyne, another former General Aniline union head, also opposed the measure.

Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), who sponsored a bill (HR 9475) identical to the Senate measure, said returning the property would "add immeasurably to the effectiveness of our foreign policy."

Mike M. Masaoka, Japanese-American Citizens League, said the bill would help strengthen Japan's economy.

David Ginsburg, Washington lawyer and former deputy in the Economics Division of the Army's Military Government in Germany, supported the measure, as did Brig. Gen. Julius Klein, formerly in General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's wartime Pacific command.

Francis C. Brown, president of Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J., and Cecil Sims, a Nashville lawyer and stockholder in Spur Distributing Co., opposed the bill.

SWISS WATCH TARIFF

Committee. Senate Armed Services, Preparedness Subcommittee No. 6.

Concluded Hearings July 2 on tariffs on Swiss watch movements (CQ Weekly Report, p. 854.)

Testimony.

July 1. The key role of domestic watch and clock industries in defense production was stressed by Dudley S. Ingraham, president, the Ingraham Co. of Bristol, Conn.; E.T. Carmody, secretary, U.S. Time Corp.; and Edward Greene, vice president, and George H. Smith, assistant superintendent of the Westclox Division General Time Corp.

July 2. Former Rep. and Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D Md., 1923-27 and 1927-51), representing the American Watch Association, a group of importers of Swiss watch movements, said domestic watchmakers are trying to eliminate import competition "in order to get undisputed control of the rich market here."

COLORADO RIVER PROJECT

Committee. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Concluded Hearings July 3 on S 1555, a bill to authorize the Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects (CQ Weekly Report, p. 854.)

Testimony

July 2. Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), co-sponsor of the bill, and Rep. William A. Dawson (R Utah), author of a similar house measure (HR 4449), supported S 1555.

Opposing it were: Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant III, member Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments; Fred M. Packard, National Parks Association; Howard Zahniser, Wilderness Society; John Claggett, Izaak Walton League of America; David Brower, Sierra Club; Charles H. Collison, National Wildlife Federation; Leslie A. Miller, former governor of Wyoming; Devereux Butcher, editor, National Parks Magazine; Paul H. Shepard, Jr., National Council of State Garden Clubs; C. R. Gutermuth, Wildlife Management Institute; Northcutt Ely, of California, and the Engineers Joint Council.

July 3. Raymond Matthew, chief engineer, Colorado River Board of California, said the proposed project would hurt lower basin states, would depart from existing reclamation law and would be unsound from the standpoint of national public interest.

RED TRADE

Committee. Senate Judiciary, Subcommittee on Internal Security.

Resumed hearings on trade with Communist nations.

Testimony.

July 8. Henry J. Taylor, news commentator, said Russia has "the initiative in the cold war," largely because of increasing trade with non-Communist nations.

CANAL ZONE

Committee. House Merchant Marine Subcommittee No. 3.

Resumed hearings on the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone government. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 162.)

Testimony.

July 6. Howard E. Munro, of the Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council (AFL), said the trend has been toward employing more Panamanians and fewer Americans. He urged that the formula for establishing rents and other living costs to employees be revised to reduce costs.

Hugh S. Williamson, of the Association of American Shipowners, said the Canal should be supervised by one civilian administrator or by a small civilian board.

July 7. Ex-Rep. LaVern R. Dilweg (D Wis., 1943-45), of the United States Citizens Association, agreed with Rep. Martin Dies (D Tex.) that increased benefits for Canal Zone employees might be accomplished by administrative action rather than legislation.

Recommittal motion rejected.

Forand -- Set the maximum weekly unemployment compensation payment at two-thirds of the average weekly wage in the state, and set the minimum benefit at one-half the individual worker's weekly wage. Roll call.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Committee. Senate Finance.

Continued hearings on HR 9366, the House-passed social security bill (CQ Weekly Report, p. 855).

Testimony.

July 2. Dr. Francis E. Townsend, president, Townsend Plan for National Insurance, said the bill would merely perpetuate a "monstrous" injustice on the aged. He urged a pay-as-you-go plan to replace the present reserve fund, and higher benefit payments.

Mrs. J. A. Ford, Director of the Townsend Washington Legislative Bureau, called for universal coverage -- including "the aged of today" -- and abolition of the retirement test.

Joseph A. Schafer, a Philadelphia accountant, proposed that aged persons not now eligible for benefits be permitted to qualify by paying a minimum social security tax.

July 6. Dr. James L. Doenges, president-elect of the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, attacked the federal social security system as "foreign spawned and nurtured, the parent of socialism, and one of the most important parts of every socialistic scheme for obtaining and keeping control of the citizenry by destroying individual liberty..."

Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, representing the American Medical Association, opposed compulsory old age and survivors insurance (OASI) coverage for doctors.

Dr. Herbert J. Wiener, representing the Committee on Social Security for Doctors of the Physicians Forum, favored bringing doctors under the OASI system.

Compulsory inclusion of dentists and osteopaths was opposed by Dr. J. Claude Earnest, representing the American Dental Association, and Dr. Chester D. Swope, of the American Osteopathic Association.

Paul H. Robbins, National Society of Professional Engineers, and Joseph H. Ehlers, Engineers Joint Council Federation, opposed compulsory coverage of professional engineers.

Harry C. Lamberton, National Lawyers Guild, favored extension of coverage to attorneys.

July 7. A. D. Marshall, representing the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, reiterated the Chamber's support of universal social security coverage and placing the system on a pay-as-you-go basis. He recommended that the existing OASI reserve fund be retained as protection against a possible future recession. He questioned a plan to raise the taxable wage base from \$3,600 to \$4,200.

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) termed the Chamber universal coverage proposal a "baby Townsend plan."

John W. Joanis, representing the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, favored the Administration's plan to extend OASI coverage, liberalize the retirement test and increase minimum benefits. He criticized the proposed hike in maximum benefits and the proposed boost in the tax base.

Peter G. Dirr of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York urged broadening social security coverage, and pay-as-you-go financing, but opposed placing present old age assistance recipients on OASI rolls and raising the tax base by \$600.

DeWitt Emery, president of the National Small Businessmen's Association, submitted a statement opposing increases in future benefits, in the tax base, and in future tax rates.

July 8. The American Farm Bureau Federation filed a statement opposing coverage for both farm operators and workers at this time.

Lloyd C. Halvorson, economist for the National Grange, endorsed the bill.

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, filed a statement urging further liberalization of provisions for coverage for farm workers.

Willis Tobler, director of legislation for the National Milk Producers Federation, favored coverage for both farm operators and the added farm workers, but he said the operators should be brought in only on a voluntary basis.

The National Association of Manufacturers filed a statement opposing everything in the bill.

HOUSING PROBE

Committee. Senate Banking and Currency.

Continued hearings July 2 on alleged abuses under the Federal Housing Administration's loan insurance program (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 721-26, 854). The Committee held executive sessions July 5-9. Resumption of public hearings was scheduled for July 12.

Testimony.

Charles H. Glueck, president of the Mid-City Investment Co. of Gary, Ind., testified he made about 9-for-1 profits on some 35 government-insured projects. Glueck said he didn't make any money by selling his 50 per cent interest in an FHA-backed Fort Wayne apartment project to the late R. Earl Peters, then Indiana FHA director and a former Democratic state chairman. The witness denied he had acted as a "front" for Peters, who was dismissed from the housing agency in 1952.

Glueck also said he paid the expenses for a trip to Florida by James Swan, then listed as "acting valuator" for the FHA in Indiana. Swan had appraised one of Glueck's projects, Glueck stated.

He said that the land evaluation on one of his Gary apartment projects was increased from \$65,000 to \$125,000, but that he did not know who had raised the figure.

Other developments: Acting FHA Commissioner Norman P. Mason announced July 1 that any applications from 219 builders identified as having received "wind-fall" profits would be given a special "review."

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), discussing housing irregularities, July 2 said the blame for "this outrageous situation" falls squarely on past Democratic Administrations.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said July 2 the real fault lay in the fact that FHA was "an industry-dominated agency," over which bankers and builders have exerted enormous control.

Committee Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said July 3 his group would open a broad attack on "smelly, rotten deals" in several major cities. He announced that two former Truman Administration officials would be called to testify.

Capehart said July 8 that a key witness, Norman K. Winston, had recently left the country and that he would ask the Secretary of State to rescind Winston's passport and make him return to the U.S.

INVESTIGATIONS CODE

Committee. Senate Rules and Administration, Subcommittee on Rules.

Continued Hearings July 6 on miscellaneous resolutions dealing with rules of procedure for Senate investigating committees. Recessed July 7 until July 13. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 853).

Testimony.

July 6. Will Maslow, general counsel, American Jewish Congress, said witnesses should be allowed to refuse to testify unless investigating committees follow a fair play code.

Francis S. Harmon, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., said "We believe there is a real and present danger to civil rights arising from the improper conduct of committee investigations."

John J. Gunther, Americans for Democratic Action, criticized one-man investigations and called for their elimination.

Andrew E. Rice, executive director, American Veterans Committee, said witnesses should be told of charges against them and be permitted to cross-examine their accusers.

Wilmer A. Cooper, Friends Committee on National Legislation, also urged allowing witnesses the right of cross-examination and questioned Congressional inquiries "into the opinions and beliefs of individuals except in cases involving Senatorial confirmation of appointments."

July 7. Three House members urged creation of a single joint internal security subcommittee for investigating subversion and communism. They were: Reps. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), who said Congressional investigations had "suffered" in "public esteem"; Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R N.J.), who criticized "competition for publicity among investigating committees"; and Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), said a new code of ethics "is a necessity."

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Committee. House Un-American Activities.

Held hearing July 8 on Communist publications other than newspapers.

Testimony.

Len H. Decaux, Congress of Industrial Organizations publicity director and editor of the CIO News for 12 years before he was ousted in 1947, refused to answer more than 60 questions about alleged Communist connections and his employment since 1947. He said the questions infringed on freedom of the press (First Amendment) and also invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Rep. Kit Clardy (R Mich.) told Decaux, "In my opinion, you're not entitled to the protection of either of those amendments."

Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) recommended that the transcript of the hearing be turned over to the Justice Department for possible deportation proceedings against Decaux, a naturalized citizen who was born in New Zealand.

Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) said such action would be considered in a later executive committee session. He told Decaux, "We are not investigating the press. We are investigating you personally."

A scheduled witness for the hearing, John Steuben, allegedly editor of "The March of Labor," did not appear. His attorney produced a letter from a doctor saying he had a heart ailment which made it dangerous for him to testify. Committee Counsel Robert Kunzig showed a letter from a government doctor which said Steuben could testify. The Committee discussed a possible contempt citation, then decided to have a third doctor examine Steuben before July 15 and summoned Steuben again for that date.

Ernest Angell, American Civil Liberties Union, urged combining two of the proposed resolutions (S Res 253 and 256) for a "fair play code." Irving Ferman, of the same organization, said banning one-man inquiries would not prevent "loaded" questions and called for better discipline in committee hearings.

Also testifying were: David A. Rose, American Jewish Committee; Charles B. Murray, Federal Bar Association; and Louis J. Cohen, National Community Relations Advisory Council.

POSTAL PAY RAISE ACTION

Committee. House Post Office.

Action. Approved July 9 an Administration-backed compromise bill (HR 9836) that would give 500,000 postal employees a five per cent pay raise. The bill would also give the Postmaster General power to reclassify postal job and salary schedules.

Background. The Committee previously reported a bill carrying a seven per cent pay increase but lacking provision for job reclassification (CQ Weekly Report, p. 778). The compromise measure was fought by postal groups, who wanted a bigger pay raise and opposed job reclassification. The action clears the way for the committee to act on related pay increases for an additional 1 million federal employees.

Provisions. The bill would:

Boost postal workers' pay five per cent across-the-board, with a minimum raise of \$200 per year

Give the Postmaster General permission to reclassify jobs and salaries by next March 15, with his plan to take effect 60 days after it is submitted unless voted down by either House or Senate

Provide \$100 allowances for employees who wear uniforms, and increase per diem for employees in the Transportation Service from \$6 to \$9 per day.

Committee Assignments

The Senate Republican Conference July 9 made these committee appointments (assignments to standing committees require formal Senate approval):

Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, succeeding the late Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.)

Sam W. Reynolds (R Neb.), Finance Committee, replacing Butler, and also to the District of Columbia Committee

Edward D. Crippa (R Wyo.), Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by Butler's death and Cordon's elevation to the chairmanship; also, Crippa to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Republican Policy Committee, filling a vacancy left open since the death of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) in 1953

John W. Bricker (R Ohio), Chairman, GOP Committee on Committees, succeeding Butler.

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), Chairman of the GOP Conference said that since Reynolds and Crippa will not seek re-election, their appointments to major committees would not disturb the seniority of other Republican Senators.



(JUNE 30 - JULY 6)

summary of legislation (APPENDIX)

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Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Sent To President

- S 1796. Incorporate Board of Fundamental Education. Capehart (R Ind.), Daniel (D Tex.), Johnson (D Tex.). Senate Judiciary reported July 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar August 1, 1953. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 229. July 6, 1954.
- S 2475. Provide for sale of surplus agricultural commodities to foreign countries in accordance with the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, as amended. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 24. Passed Senate July 28, 1953. House Agriculture reported, amended, June 9, 1954. Passed House June 16, amended. House adopted conference report June 30. Senate adopted conference report June 30.
- S 2488. Issue trust patents in lieu of land-use exchange assignments on Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation and Standing Rock Reservation. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 15. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 2232 July 6.
- S 2728. Authorize the collection of indebtedness of military and civilian personnel resulting from erroneous payments. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 15. Passed Senate amended June 3. Passed House June 22, amended. Senate concurred in House amendment July 6.
- S 3336. Promote apportionment of waters of Columbia River and tributaries for irrigation by including Nevada among states authorized to negotiate apportionment compact. MALONE (R Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported with amendments June 2. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 7. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- S J Res 72. Provide for sale of certain vessels to citizens of the Philippines. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11. Senate adopted June 16, 1953. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 8, 1954. Passed House amended, June 15. House adopted conference report June 30. Senate adopted conference report June 30.
- S J Res 165. Provide for construction of Glendo unit, Wyoming, Missouri River Basin project. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 17, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 22, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 222. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re crude bauxite. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported July 17. Passed House July 20, 1953. Senate Finance reported June 16, 1954 amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 22, amended. House concurred in Senate amendment July 6.
- HR 2683. Extend authority of the Secretary of Interior to provide public works and enter into agreements with applicants under the Alaska Public Works Act of 1950. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16. Passed House on consent calendar March 1. Senate Public Works reported June 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 3191. Confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgement upon certain claims of the State of California. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Judiciary reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar, July 27, 1953. Senate Judiciary reported May 10, 1954. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar May 17. House concurred in Senate amendment July 2.
- HR 5620. Make certain provisions for clearing titles of certain lands in Colorado by confirming and reestablishing certain boundaries determined by surveys made in 1868 and 1875. HILL (R Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 7371. Provide for the disposal of paid postal savings certificates. BOLTON, O. P. (R Ohio). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 8. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 16. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 25. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar June 1. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2.
- HR 7913. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land in state of Texas. PATMAN (D Tex.). House Public Works reported June 9. Passed House on consent calendar June 22. Senate Public Works reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 8067. Make appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for fiscal 1955. CLEVINGER (R Ohio). House Appropriations reported Feb. 25. Passed House March 5. Senate Appropriations reported June 9, amended. Passed Senate, amended, June 14. House agreed to conference report June 30. Senate agreed to conference report June 30.
- HR 8149. Make certain general amendments and revisions in the hospital survey and construction provisions of the Public Health Service Act. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 3. Passed House March 9. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 16, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 22, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 30.
- HR 8538. Provide for the revocation or denial of merchant marine documents to persons involved in certain narcotics violations. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 5. Passed House on consent calendar May 17. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 9203. Make appropriations for the legislative and judicial branches for fiscal 1955. HORAN (R Wash.). House Appropriations reported May 19. Passed House May 25. Senate Appropriations reported June 25, amended. Passed Senate June 28, amended. House agreed to conference report June 30. Senate agreed to conference report June 30.
- HR 9315. Provide for extension on a reciprocal basis of the period of the free entry of Philippine articles in United States. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported June 17. Passed House June 23. Senate Finance reported July 1. Passed Senate July 2.
- HR 9340. Provide for conveyance of federally owned land situated within Camp Blanding Military Reservation, Fla., to the Armory Board, State of Florida. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Armed Services reported June 8. Passed House on consent calendar June 22. Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 9447. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, and Health Education, and Welfare for fiscal year 1955. BUSBEY (R Ill.). House Appropriations reported June 4. Passed House June 10. Senate Appropriations reported June 22, amended. Passed Senate June 25, amended. House agreed to conference report June 30. Senate agreed to conference report June 30.

- H J Res 256. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at First International Instrument Congress and Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., to be admitted without payment of tariff. CORBETT (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported June 24. Passed House June 28. Senate Finance reported July 1. Passed Senate July 2.
- H J Res 537. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at Washington State Fourth International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff. PELLY (R Wash.). House Ways and Means reported June 24. Passed House June 28. Senate Finance reported July 1. Passed Senate July 2.
- H J Res 545. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at International Trade-Sample Fair, Dallas, Tex., to be admitted without payment of tariff. WILSON (D Tex.). House Ways and Means reported June 24. Passed House June 28. Senate Finance reported July 1. Passed Senate July 2.
- H J Res 552. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1955. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported June 30. House adopted June 30. Senate Appropriations reported July 2. Passed Senate July 2.

2. Senate Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 37. Amend Foreign Agents Registration Act. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 29, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- S 446. Authorize construction and maintenance of Foster Creek reclamation project, Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), JACKSON (D Wash.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 22, amended. Senate substituted text for that of HR 5854 and indefinitely postponed on call of calendar July 6.
- S 906. Establish finality of contracts between Government and common carriers of passengers and freight subject to Interstate Commerce Act. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 29, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- S 1303. Make certain provisions re naturalization of former U.S. citizens who lost citizenship by voting in political election held in occupied Japan. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Judiciary reported April 5. Passed Senate May 13. House Judiciary reported June 29, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- S 1763. Amend section 4482 of Revised Statutes relating to life preservers for river steamers. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- S 1999. Provide for the recovery care, and disposition of the remains of members of the uniformed services and certain other personnel. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, 1953. House Armed Services reported June 30, 1954. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- S 2370. Authorize the sale of certain vessels to Brazil for use in the coastwise trade of Brazil. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 3. Passed Senate May 11. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 30, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- S 2468. Authorize the President to appoint to the grade of general in the Army those officers who, in grade of lieutenant general, during World War II commanded certain forces. WELKER (R Idaho) for BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Armed Services reported April 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 4. House Armed Services reported June 15. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- S 2745. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Klamath Tribe of Indians of Oregon. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- S 2864. Approve an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with North Unit Irrigation District, and authorize construction of Haystack Reservoir on Deschutes Federal reclamation project. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 30, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- S 3284. Provide for deposit of savings of enlisted personnel of all the services. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 3466. Provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries each for Army, Navy and Air Force. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 28, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- S 3532. Distribute assets of Ute Tribe of Utah and Ouray Reservation in Utah. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.

- S 3539. Amend Career Compensation Act to provide for computation of reenlistment bonuses for members of uniformed services. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 3605. Abolish offices of Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Register of the Treasury, and provide for an Under Secretary of Monetary Affairs and an additional Assistant in the Treasury Department. MILLIKIN (R Colo.). Senate Finance reported July 1, amended. Passed Senate July 2, amended.
- S J Res 67. Repeal certain World War II laws re return of fishing vessels. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28. Passed Senate July 6.
- S J Res 140. Commemorate 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton. MUNDT (R S.D.) (and others) Senate Judiciary reported June 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- S J Res 147. Establish Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission. BYRD (D Va.) ROBERTSON (D Va.) Senate Judiciary reported June 29, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- S J Res 149. Establish John Marshall Bicentennial Commission. BYRD (D Va.). Senate Judiciary reported June 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S J Res 152. Celebrate 200th anniversary of Battle of Fort Mifflin. MARTIN (R Pa.) DUFF (R Pa.). Senate Judiciary reported June 29, amended. Senate indefinitely postponed on call of calendar July 6.
- S J Res 169. Authorize President to proclaim first Sunday of each month for 12 months for prayer for people enslaved behind Iron Curtain. WELKER (R Idaho). Senate Judiciary reported June 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S J Res 170. Approve conveyance by Tennessee Valley Authority of certain public-use terminal properties now owned by United States. GORE (D Tenn.). Senate Public Works reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S Con Res 85. Authorize Speaker and President pro tempore to adopt and use an official seal of their respective offices. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S Res 214. Authorize the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to make a full and complete study of technical assistance and related programs. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). Senate Foreign Relations reported April 9. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration April 19. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 23, amended. Senate adopted July 6, amended.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 3197. Authorize the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort. McCARTHY (R Wis.). Senate Government Operations reported April 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 19. House Armed Services reported July 2, amended.
- S 3690. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) Joint Committee on Atomic Energy reported June 30.
- S 3706. Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide for determination of identity of certain Communist-infiltrated organizations. BUTLER (R Md.) (and others) Senate Judiciary reported July 6.
- S Res 270. Amend S Res 225, which authorized an investigation of employee welfare and pension funds to increase funds. IVES (R N.Y.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 1. Senate referred to Rules and Administration, July 6.

3. House Bills And Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 229. Incorporate the Board of Fundamental Education. BROWNSON (R Ind.). House Judiciary reported June 30, amended. House passed S 1796 in lieu on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 2224. Choose Chief of Medical Service Corps (Navy) from officers of rank of lieutenant commander or above. ARENDT (R Ill.). House Armed Services reported June 24. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 2232. Authorize issuance of trust patents in lieu of land-use exchange assignments issued on Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation and Standing Rock Sioux Reservation. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 22, amended. House passed S 2488 in lieu on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 3419. Authorize a \$50 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 23, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.

- HR 4854. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain irrigation works comprising Forest Creek division of Chief Joseph Dam project, Wyo. HORAN (R Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 28, 1953. Passed House June 23, 1954, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended by substituting language of S 446.
- HR 6253. Provide for overtime pay for employees of U.S. Public Health Service, Quarantine Division. PELLY (R Wash.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 16, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 6412. Provide outpatient dental treatment for certain veterans. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.). House Veterans' Affairs reported July 23. Passed House on consent calendar July 30, 1953. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 1, 1954, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 6658. Provide for conveyance to state of North Carolina without remuneration certain U.S. lands in Cumberland County, N.C. CARLYLE (D N.C.). House Government Operations reported June 18, amended. Passed House July 6, amended.
- HR 6882. Amend act providing for construction, operations, and maintenance of Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico, to provide for discharge by RFC of certain outstanding bonds. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 6893. Restore to the Shoshone Irrigation District the share of the net revenues from the Shoshone powerplant to which it is entitled under its contract with the U.S. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 20. Passed House on consent calendar June 7. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 7068. Amend further Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 22. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 7125. Amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act re residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 23. Passed House on consent calendar April 5. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 25, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 7131. Repeal a limitation on pay of certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. SHEPPARD (D Calif.). House Armed Services reported June 30, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 7466. Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute amendatory repayment contract with Pine River Irrigation District, Colorado. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 21. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 7468. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to regulate foreign motor carriers while in the United States. BENNETT (R Mich.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 19. Passed House on consent calendar June 7. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 28, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 7517. Enable Legislature of Territory of Hawaii to authorize city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue public improvement bonds. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 7518. Enable the legislature of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu to issue public improvement bonds. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 8009. Govern hospitalization of the mentally ill in Alaska. SAYLOR (R Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24. Passed House July 6, amended.
- HR 8155. Continue until June 30, 1955 the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. CHURCH (R Ill.). House Ways and Means reported July 2, amended. Passed House July 6, amended.
- HR 8247. Provide for the restoration and maintenance of the U.S.S. Constitution and authorize the disposition of certain other ships. DEVEREUX (R Md.). House Armed Services reported March 18. Passed House on consent calendar May 3. Senate Armed Services reported July 1, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 8252. Provide for relief of Fort Smith, Ark. TRIMBLE (D Ark.). House Judiciary reported June 23. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 8300. Make general revisions and amendments in the internal revenue laws of the United States. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 9. Passed House, 339-80, March 18. Senate Finance reported June 18, amended. Passed Senate 63-9 July 2, amended.
- HR 8549. Grant consent of Congress to Breaks Interstate Park Compact. WAMPLER (R Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 8570. Authorize Secretary of Navy to dispose of certain uncompleted naval vessels. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 17, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 8634. Amend section 22 of Organic Act of Guam relating to jury trials, indictments, etc. SAYLOR (R Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported, amended, June 7. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 8713. Authorize Secretary of Interior to dispose, by lease or sale, of helium-gas property, including wells, lands, or interests therein, oil, gas, and byproducts of helium operations, certain property excepted. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Government Operations reported June 18, amended. Passed House July 6, amended.
- HR 9001. Provide for award of certain medals, crosses, and other similar awards in cases where the statement or report recommending the award was not completely processed because of loss or inadvertence. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 30. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 9005. Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953 re expediting defense production through construction of defense plants by government. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 7. Passed House on consent calendar June 22. Senate Armed Services reported June 25, amended. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6, amended.
- HR 9006. Amend act of 1896, concerning loan or gift of works of art and other material. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 30. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 9008. Provide for deposit of savings of enlisted members of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 30. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 9252. Provide a national defense reserve of tankers and promote construction of new tankers. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 28, amended. Passed House July 6, amended.
- HR 9678. Promote security and foreign policy of U.S. by furnishing assistance to friendly nations. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 25. Passed House 260-126 June 30, amended.
- HR 9680. Provide for continued price support for agricultural products; augment the marketing and disposal of such products; and provide for greater stability in the products of agriculture. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported June 26, amended. Passed House July 2, amended.
- HR 9728. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 21 of U.S. Code entitled "Food, Drugs, and Cosmetics". McCULLOCH (R Ohio) House Judiciary reported June 29. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 9729. Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 13 of U.S. Code entitled "Census". McCULLOCH (R Ohio). House Judiciary reported June 29. Passed House on consent calendar July 6.
- HR 9730. Amend various statutes and certain titles of U.S. Code for purpose of correcting obsolete references. MEADER (R Mich.). House Judiciary reported June 29. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- H J Res 257. Authorize President to invite States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in First International Instrument Congress. CORBETT (R Pa.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 21, amended. Passed House on consent calendar July 6, amended.
- H J Res 534. Authorize federal sale of certain war-built passenger-cargo vessels. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 23. House adopted July 2.
- H Con Res 249. Express sympathy of Congress and offer aid to people of Texas and Mexico who have been stricken by recent floods along Rio Grande. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House adopted July 1. Senate adopted July 2.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 4118. Authorize preparation of rolls of persons of Indian blood whose ancestors were members of certain tribes of bands in state of Oregon, relative to fund distribution. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 2, amended.
- HR 8896. Amend mineral leasing laws to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracts of public lands. DAWSON (R Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6, amended.
- HR 9242. Military and naval public works authorization bill of 1954. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported May 25. Passed House 345-0, May 26. Senate Armed Services reported July 1, amended.
- HR 9580. Revise and extend laws relating to espionage. GRAHAM (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported June 30, amended.
- HR 9689. Provide for two additional Assistant Secretaries of Army, Navy and Air Force respectively. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported July 6, amended.
- HR 9785. Provide a method for compensating claims for damages sustained as the result of the explosions at Texas City, Tex. JONAS (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported July 2.

bills introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AGRICULTURE 2. APPROPRIATIONS 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing & Schools Safety & Health Social Security 4. FOREIGN POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Policy International Relations Immigration & Naturalization 5. LABOR 6. MILITARY & VETERANS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defense Policy Veterans | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Service Congress Constitution, Civil Rights Crimes, Courts, Prisons District of Columbia Indian & Territorial Affairs Land and Land Transfers Post Office Presidential Policy 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business & Banking Commerce & Communications Natural Resources Public Works & Reclamation Taxes & Tariffs |
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Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk(*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

- AIKEN (R. Vt.) S 3686.....6/30/54. Increase borrowing power authority of Commodity Credit Corporation. Agriculture.
- *AIKEN (R. Vt.), Knowland (R. Calif.), Kuchel (R. Calif.), Anderson (D. N.M.) S 3697.....7/1/54. Amend act of April 6, 1937, as amended, to include cooperation with Governments of Canada or Mexico or local Canadian or Mexican authorities for control of insect or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases. Agriculture.

HEBERT (D. La.) H J Res 556.....7/6/54. Authorize Secretary of Treasury to determine condition of health of smuggled Charolais cattle near Lafayette, La., before rendering his decision as to their disposition. Ways and Means.

WOLCOTT (R. Mich.) HR 9756.....6/30/54. Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation. Banking and Currency.

2. Appropriations

No Introductions

3. Education And Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

YOUNG (R. Nev.) HR 9798.....7/2/54. Amend P.L. 815, 81st Congress, to extend for an additional year the program of assistance for school construction in federally affected areas. Education and Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

*PURTELL (R. Conn.), Sparkman (D. Ala.), Mansfield (D. Mont.) S Res 272.....7/1/54. Express sense of Senate that it commends those states which have taken steps by legislation to prevent discarded refrigerating units from becoming a menace to children and urge other states to enact similar legislation at earliest opportunity. Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

HOWELL (D. N.J.) HR 9788.....7/2/54. Provide for unemployment re-insurance grants to states, revise, extend and improve unemployment insurance program. Ways and Means.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 83rd Congress from Jan. 3, 1953, through July 6, 1954.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,707	9,815
Joint Resolutions	172	558
Concurrent Resolutions	93	249
Simple Resolutions	274	613
TOTAL	4,246	11,235

KNOX (R. Mich.) HR 9752.....6/30/54. Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance under Social Security Act programs through issuance to such recipients of certificates to be used in acquisition of surplus agricultural food products. Agriculture.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

SMITH (R. N.J.) (by request) S 3698.....7/1/54. Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, approved March 10, 1950. Foreign Relations.

ALLEN (R. Calif.) HR 9787.....7/2/54. Similar to Tollefson (R. Wash.) HR 9786.

HINSHAW (R. Calif.) (by request) HR 9771.....7/1/54. Amend War Claims Act of 1949, as amended, approved July 3, 1948, re validity of claim for compensation by certain American citizens. Commerce.

TOLLEFSON (R. Wash.) HR 9786.....7/2/54. Give effect to International Convention for High Seas Fisheries of North Pacific Ocean, signed at Tokyo, May 9, 1952. Merchant Marine.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

REED (R. Ill.) HR 9755.....6/30/54. Permit naturalization of certain Philippine citizens by reason of honorable service in U.S. Navy prior to Dec. 24, 1952. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

McCARRAN (D. Nev.) S J Res 171.....Provide for terminating U.S. membership in U.N. and all organs and agencies thereof in event that Communist China is admitted to membership therein, or are recognized as representatives of the Republic of China in the U.N. Foreign Relations.

CLARDY (R. Mich.) H Res 613.....7/6/54. Express sense of House that U.S. should withdraw from U.N. if Communist government of China is admitted to that organization. Foreign Affairs.

HOSMER (R. Calif.) H J Res 557.....7/6/54. Provide that U.S. government shall withdraw from U.N. and all organs and agencies thereof if Communist China is admitted to membership in the U.N. or if representatives of Communist regime in China are recognized as representatives of Republic of China in U.N. Foreign Affairs.

UTT (R. Calif.) H J Res 558.....7/6/54. Similar to Hosmer (R. Calif.) H J Res 557.

5. Labor

No Introductions

6. Military And Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

HICKENLOOPER (R. Iowa) S 3690.....6/30/54. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, re direction of use for maximum contribution to general welfare of findings concerning development, use and control of atomic energy. Atomic Energy.

BURLESON (D. Tex.) HR 9807.....7/6/54. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, re credit for doctors serving as interns outside continental U.S. who commence military career immediately. Armed Services.

COLE (R. N.Y.) HR 9757.....6/30/54. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, re direction of use for maximum contribution to general welfare of findings concerning development, use and control of atomic energy. Atomic Energy.

KEE (D W. Va.) HR 9773.....7/1/54. Provide that certain individuals who served on active duty with the Armed Forces for a period of 6 months and who served overseas shall not be liable for induction under Universal Military Training Act. Armed Services.
 PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 9791.....7/2/54. Authorize appointment of female nurses in National Guard of U.S. and in National Guard of each state, territory, and District of Columbia. Armed Services.
 VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 9795.....7/2/54. Increase rates of basic pay and certain allowances prescribed by Career Compensation Act of 1949 for members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

VETERANS

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) (by request) S 3700.....7/2/54. Amend title IV of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act re limit on time within which a veteran may file for unemployment-compensation benefits. Labor and Public Welfare.
 *KILGORE (D W. Va.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 3701.....7/2/54. Increase rates of basic pay and certain allowances prescribed by Career Compensation Act of 1949 for members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

7. Miscellaneous And Administrative

BISHOP (R Ill.) H Con Res 248.....6/30/54. Commend Polycultural University of America for its contributions to international understanding, for providing for preparation of a gift for His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I. Foreign Affairs.

CIVIL SERVICE

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 9767.....7/1/54. Consolidate and revise certain provisions of law re additional compensation of civilian employees of federal government stationed outside continental U.S. and in Alaska. Civil Service.
 CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 9768.....7/1/54. Provide for leaves of absence for officers and employees stationed outside U.S. for use in U.S., its territories or possessions. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

*MUNDT (R S.D.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 3695.....7/1/54. Provide for full field investigation of persons employed, or under consideration for employment, by any committee of Congress, or subcommittee thereof, upon request of such committee or subcommittee. Rules.
 *MUNDT (R S.D.), Ferguson (R Mich.) S Res 273.....7/1/54. Amend standing Rules of Senate re special meetings of committees and designation of member next in order of rank as temporary chairman in absence of permanent chairman. Rules.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

BUTLER (R Md.) S 3705.....7/6/54. Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide for determination of identity of certain Communist-infiltrated organizations.
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3702.....7/2/54. Provide for furnishing of accommodations at Kennewick, Wash., and Pasco, Wash. for U.S., District Court for Eastern District of Washington, Southern Division. Judiciary.

BENDER (R Ohio) HR 9806.....7/6/54. Prevent Communists from appearing on ballot as candidates for certain offices under U.S. House Administration.
 JONAS (R Ill.) HR 9785.....7/2/54. Provide a method for compensating claims for damages sustained as result of explosions at Texas City, Tex. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 3703.....7/2/54. Exempt meetings of associations of professional hairdressers or cosmetologists from certain provisions of acts of June 7, 1938 (52 Stat. 611), and July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 622), as amended. D. C.
 UPTON (R N.H.) S 3693.....7/1/54. Provide that basic salaries of officers and members of police force for Washington National Airport shall be the same as basic salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police Force. Civil Service.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 9790.....7/2/54. Amend Act of June 30, 1948, to extend for 5 additional years authority of Secretary of Interior to issue patents for certain public lands in Monroe County, Mich., held under color of title. Interior.

RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 9751.....6/30/54. Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell and convey certain Parker-Davis transmission facilities and related property in States of Arizona and California. Interior.
 SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 9775.....7/1/54. Authorize conveyance of certain land to Pecwan Union School District for use as site of a school. Interior.

POST OFFICE

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 9753.....6/30/54. Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class parcel post and provide that classification rates of postage, zones, weight and size limitations and other conditions of mailability of fourth class mail shall be determined solely by Congress. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 172.....7/2/54. Prohibit AEC from contracting for power service not to be used directly by AEC installations. Atomic Energy.
 MCCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3692.....7/1/54. Improve administration of justice and reduce expenditures by eliminating overlapping functions of federal agencies, preserving state and local jurisdiction, utilizing existing judicial remedies, and forbidding unnecessary proceedings. Judiciary.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H J Res 555.....7/2/54. Limit authority of Atomic Energy Commission to contract for electric power. Atomic Energy.
 RADWAN (R N.Y.) H Res 609.....7/1/54. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of desirability of using polygraph tests to determine loyalty of applicants for federal employment. Rules.
 REED (R Ill.) HR 9794.....7/2/54. Fix fees payable to Patent Office. Judiciary.

8. Taxes And Economic Policy

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

*BRICKER (R Ohio), McCarran (D Nev.), Johnson (D Colo.), Welker (R Idaho), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 3687.....6/30/54. Provide highest degree of safety and promote adequate, economical air service by carriers without unjust discriminations or destructive competitive practices. Commerce.
 BRICKER (R Ohio) S 3707.....7/6/54. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide civil liability for violations of such act by common carriers by motor vehicles and freight forwarders. Commerce.
 CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 9769.....7/1/54. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act re certain contracts to enable manufacturers of automobiles and trucks and franchise dealers to protect their good will by restricting franchise dealers from reselling to certain unauthorized persons. Commerce.
 EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 9777.....7/1/54. Similar to Hinshaw (R Calif.) HR 9770.
 ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 9776.....7/1/54. Similar to Hinshaw (R Calif.) HR 9770.
 HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 9770.....7/1/54. Provide highest degree of safety in protection of public interest and in accordance with proven operational experience and tested reliability and promote adequate and efficient air service by carriers without unjust discriminations. Commerce.
 JOHNSON (D Wis.) H J Res 554.....7/2/54. Provide for study and investigation of certain practices in retail distribution of fluid milk to determine whether such practices are in restraint of trade or otherwise in violation of certain U.S. laws. Commerce.
 PELLY (R Wash.) HR 9774.....7/1/54. Prohibit broadcasting by any radio or television station of advertising for alcoholic beverages between hours of 5 and 7 p.m. Commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 3694.....7/1/54. Modify comprehensive plans for flood control in Missouri River Basin, provide for inclusion in such plans of adequate water supply and sewage facilities at Pollock, S.D., and replace facilities located in such towns which are to be abandoned as a result of construction of Oahe Dam and Reservoir. Public Works.
 *JOHNSON (D Tex.), Daniel (D Tex.) S 3699.....7/1/54. Grant consent of Congress to a compact entered into by States of Louisiana and Texas re waters of Sabine River. Interior.
 *MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 3696.....7/1/54. Authorize improvement of Sammamish River, Wash. Public Works.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 9765.....7/1/54. Provide for construction of certain Government buildings in D.C. Public Works.
 HORAN (R Wash.) HR 9772.....7/1/54. Authorize a survey and investigation re relocation of Ferry County Highway, paralleling Lake Roosevelt, Columbia Basin project. Interior.
 LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 9789.....7/2/54. Modify comprehensive plans for flood control in Missouri River Basin to provide for inclusion in such plans of adequate water supply and sewage facilities at Pollock, S.D. and replace facilities located in such towns which are to be abandoned as a result of construction of Oahe Dam and Reservoir. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

FREAR (D Del.) S 3704.....7/2/54. Amend section 812 (d) of Internal Revenue Code re deduction of inheritance, succession, or other death taxes imposed by law other than federal. Finance.
 McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3691.....7/1/54. Authorize destruction of certain plants and animals seized under customs laws. Finance.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 9766.....7/1/54. Amend section 1001, paragraph 412 of Tariff Act of 1930, re hardboard. Ways and Means.
 DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 9808.....7/6/54. Authorize destruction of certain plants and animals seized under customs laws. Ways and Means.
 DORN (R N.H.) HR 9809.....7/6/54. Similar to Ray (R N.Y.) HR 9754.
 LATHAM (R N.Y.) HR 9810.....7/6/54. Similar to Ray (R N.Y.) HR 9754..
 PELLY (R Wash.) HR 9792.....7/2/54. Amend section 115 of Internal Revenue Code re distributions in kind. Ways and Means.
 RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 9793.....7/2/54. Similar to Ray (R N.Y.) HR 9754.
 RAY (R N.Y.) HR 9754.....6/30/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, promote thrift, and stimulate expansion of employment through investment. Ways and Means.
 WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) HR 9796.....7/2/54. Similar to Ray (R N.Y.) HR 9754.
 WARBURTON (R Del.) HR 9797.....7/2/54. Amend section 162 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re excess deductions on terminations of estate or trusts available to beneficiaries. Ways and Means.



congressional quiz

1. Q--I hear President Eisenhower recently named a Democrat to the Federal Trade Commission. Does a Republican President ever have to appoint Democrats?

A--Yes, in certain cases. For instance, the law setting up the FTC says it shall be composed of five commissioners, but "not more than three of the commissioners shall be members of the same political party." Other regulatory bodies, like the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Power Commission must also, by law, be bipartisan in their make-up. The President June 25 named Rep. Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio) to be a member of FTC, maintaining a 3-2 lineup for the Republicans.

2. Q--Who stands the best chance of becoming a Presidential candidate -- a Member of Congress or a state governor?

A--A Congressional Quarterly analysis of 11 Presidential contests since 1912 shows that governors or former governors won major party nominations for the Presidency 14 times, contrasted with four times for former or "sitting" Members of Congress. James M. Cox, governor of Ohio when nominated on the Democratic ticket in 1920, also had served in the House.

3. Q--How old is the Republican Party?

A--Historians don't agree on the exact date of its founding, but many Republicans throughout the nation are this year celebrating the 100th birthday of the GOP. It was on July 6, 1854, that 5,000 delegates met in Jackson, Mich., and formally adopted the name "Republican." The term was first approved earlier that same year at a gathering in Ripon, Wis. On July 13 a century ago, mass meetings similar to the Jackson convention were staged in Indiana, Ohio, Vermont and Wisconsin. Other states -- including Illinois, Iowa, Maine and New York -- followed suit shortly thereafter. The GOP named its first Presidential candidate, John C. Fremont, in 1856.

4. Q--If one House of Congress finishes its work ahead of schedule, can it adjourn while the other chamber stays in session to catch up?

A--It can, but according to the Constitution neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. Often when one chamber gets ahead it holds token meetings every third day, lasting just a few minutes with only a couple of Members present, to satisfy the Constitutional requirement.

5. Q--Who's going to win control of the Senate this fall?

A--It looks like a photo finish, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey. The odds are with the Republicans, chiefly because they have only 15 seats at stake this year while the Democrats have 22. Outcome of 21 of the 37 regular Senate contests seems fairly certain, and another nine seats appear at this time unlikely to change hands, so the biggest battles will probably center on contests in these seven states: Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio and Wyoming.

6. Q--How many Americans have served in Congress?

A--Around 10,260 in both houses since the first Congress assembled in 1789. This compares with less than 90 Supreme Court Justices, and 33 Presidents.

7. Q--I've noticed that Congressmen often take the floor and move to amend a bill by striking out the last word or two, so the bill makes no sense. Why do they do this?

A--To obtain more speaking time. When the period allowed for debating a measure in the House has expired, for instance, the measure is sometimes opened to permit amendments -- with limited debate for and against each amendment. If a Member wants more time for discussion, he may offer a "pro-forma" amendment deleting the last word, so he can talk for five minutes longer.

8. Q--Did any President ever sign a proposed Constitutional amendment?

A--The President's signature is considered unnecessary, since an amendment simply requires approval by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the states. However, according to a House document, President Buchanan in 1861 signed a proposed amendment to bar any Constitutional changes which would empower Congress to abolish slavery.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 829, (2), (5) 850-70, (6) 798-99.



the week in congress

(These stories are summarized from foregoing pages of the Weekly Report. For details, check contents on front cover.)

CHINA UN SEAT -- President Eisenhower opposed any advance commitment to withdraw from the United Nations if Red China is admitted despite U.S. efforts. Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) bowed and omitted any statement on automatic withdrawal from the UN when he submitted a foreign-aid amendment expressing opposition to Red China's admission. His proposal won bipartisan approval.

AEC-TVA -- A Senate subcommittee agreed that a proposed Atomic Energy Commission contract with a private utility for power for TVA "should not be consummated" at the present time. The resolution was passed on July 2, and referred to the AEC. Democrats, led by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) threatened floor fights in both House and Senate on the contract. But Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) spoke in defense of the President's order and said "many confusing and misleading statements" have been made about increased costs from the private power arrangement.

CODE FOR PROBES -- One witness called for the end of one-man investigations, during a Senate unit's hearings on a proposed code of fair procedure for investigative committees. Three House members urged creation of a single joint internal security subcommittee to handle probes of subversion and Communism.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- Pros and cons of a broadened Social Security plan were presented at Senate Finance Committee public hearings. Medical association spokesmen opposed bringing doctors and dentists into the Social Security system. But other witnesses said the program still does not go far enough.

FOREIGN AID -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee began work July 2 on a bill authorizing \$3.6 billion in foreign aid under the Mutual Security program. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles asked the group to refrain from cutting the figure, lest other countries interpret it "as a reversal of our foreign policy."

FARM PROGRAM -- The Senate Agriculture Committee ordered its omnibus farm bill reported favorably, 13-2. Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) planned to seek reversal on the floor of a provision to extend rigid supports for basic commodities.

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

This chart traces through July 9, 1954, the advancement toward a final decision of these major legislative proposals:

Bills	Reported In House	Passed House	Reported In Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted
Appropriations:					
Treasury-Post Office	2/16/54	2/18/54	5/10/54	5/13/54	5/28/54
State, Justice, Comm.	2/25/54	3/5/54	6/9/54	6/14/54	7/2/54
Civil Functions	3/11/54	3/16/54	5/19/54	5/25/54	6/30/54
Independent Offices	3/26/54	3/31/54	5/14/54	5/19/54	6/24/54
Interior	4/1/54	4/6/54	6/3/54	6/7/54	7/1/54
Agriculture	4/9/54	4/14/54	5/27/54	6/2/54	6/29/54
Defense	4/26/54	4/29/54	6/11/54	6/17/54	6/30/54
Labor-HEW	6/4/54	6/10/54	6/22/54	6/25/54	7/2/54
D. C.	6/10/54	6/15/54	6/25/54	6/25/54	7/1/54
Legislative, Judicial	5/19/54	5/25/54	6/25/54	6/28/54	7/2/54
Mutual Security					
Hawaii Statehood	3/3/53	3/10/53	1/27/54	4/1/54	
Alaska Statehood	6/26/53		2/24/54	4/1/54	
Cong.-Jud. Salaries			5/12/53		
Witness Immunity			4/20/53	7/9/53	
Debt Limit Increase	7/31/53	7/31/53			
St. Lawrence Seaway	2/19/54	5/6/54	6/16/53	1/20/54	5/13/54
Bricker Amendment			6/15/53	Rejected 2/26/54	
Korean Defense Pact			1/21/54	1/26/54	2/5/54
Excise Tax Reduction	3/4/54	3/10/54	3/19/54	3/25/54	3/31/54
Tax Revision	3/9/54	3/18/54	6/18/54	7/2/54	**
Hospital Survey	3/3/54	3/9/54	6/16/54	6/22/54	
Highway Program	3/4/54	3/8/54	3/25/54	4/7/54	5/6/54
Housing Program	3/28/54	4/2/54	5/28/54	6/3/54	**
Wiretapping	4/1/54	4/8/54			
Labor Act Changes			4/15/54	5/7/54*	
Wool Bill			3/4/54	4/27/54	
18-Year Vote			3/15/54	Rejected 5/21/54	
Military Construction	5/25/54	5/26/54	7/1/54	7/9/54	
Social Security	5/28/54	6/1/54			
Reciprocal Trade	6/10/54	6/11/54	6/16/54	6/24/54	7/1/54
Mutual Security	6/25/54	6/30/54			
Farm Program	6/26/54	7/2/54			

HOW MAJOR BILLS FARED--Returning from their brief Fourth of July holidays, both houses advanced numerous bills. The Senate worked on a big Military Construction bill and scheduled its first Saturday session of 1954 for July 10. Unemployment compensation and vocational rehabilitation bills were among the more important receiving floor action. *Recommended **In conference

OKLAHOMA PRIMARY -- Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), who is seeking re-election, failed to win a majority in Oklahoma's Democratic primary July 6. He'll meet ex-Gov. Roy J. Turner in a run-off July 27. Run-offs are also scheduled in the Republican senatorial primary and the Democratic gubernatorial contest.